NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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COMMUNISM IN C.I.O.— LABOR'S 1940 CHALLENGE

JOHN L. LEWIS
HE FOUGHT REDS . . . IN 1923

MUST HALT EXCESSES OF RED LEADERS TO STEM REACTION TIDE

In 1923, the United Mine Workers Union, headed by John L. Lewis, foresaw a menace to the United States in the Communist Party. At that time it reported:

The Communist regime at Moscow, bent on world conquest, is promoting and directing one of the best organized, and most far-reaching campaigns in America that any country has ever been confronted with."

This Mine Workers' report emphasized that Communists sought to bring about the "seizure of all labor unions through a process of 'boring from within' them, and using them as a strategic instrument in fulfillment of their revolutionary designs upon organized and constitutional government."

The report emphasized further that the Communists sought: "Conversion of all craft trade-unions into *single units of workers within an industry known as 'industrial unions,' with co-ordination of a super-Soviet union owing allegiance to, and accepting the mandates of, the Communist International and its subsidiary, the Red Trade Union International, at Moscow.*"

The United Mine Workers Union —and all other C.I.O. unions today— are organized on the industrial basis, and the testimony of their acts is that they are bent on sovietizing the labor movement in the United States!

Communist membership and leadership infiltrates the C.I.O. There can be no denying this. John L. Lewis has admitted this Communist influence. Others have produced sworn testimony to confirm it. The C.I.O. is overrun with Communists bent on warping the American labor movement to use it as a Moscow instrument— just as the United Mine Workers' report in 1923 foretold they would!

Labor, in consequence, has dropped to a low estate in the United States. We who have campaigned for reforms in the interest of labor; we who have demanded a living, annual wage for all labor, have seen the drop.

If labor is to gain in 1940, it must break the stranglehold of the communistic C.I.O. before it is too late; before the excesses of its Leftist leaders cause a wave of reaction that will twist from labor's grasp such hopeful reforms as it already has gained at sacrifice and expense.

There is nothing wrong with the C.I.O., on the basis of its declared aims. There is nothing right with the C.I.O. on the basis of its campaign to sovietize the labor movement. The C.I.O., under the inspiration of Communist leadership, has provoked labor warfare. It imported the sit-down strike from Russia, and used it to terrorize workers and employers alike.

The C.I.O. has robbed workers of their wage dollars to finance the Communist cause in Spain. The C.I.O. has robbed workers of their wage dollars to finance a New Deal political campaign. The C.I.O. has robbed workers of their wages to finance Leftist and pinko political ventures in virtually every state.

The C.I.O., under the inspiration of its Communist leadership, has promoted labor dissension instead of labor peace through programs of unrest, violence, and class-hatred.

FROM THE TOWER
By Father Coughlin

★

THE IMMORALITY OF INTEREST
(Part Two)
By Louis B. Ward

★

FINNS FIGHT FOR HONOR AND 'OUR LAND'
By Leon Hamilton

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

New Year Resolutions for SOCIAL JUSTICE

IN THE SPIRIT of making resolutions, SOCIAL JUSTICE submits the following for the guidance of its 1940 editorial policy:

1. No compromise with Communism or Naziism, no matter what new names its leaders adopt.

2. No compromise with anti-Christians or anti-Americans, no matter under what guise they travel.

3. No participation in class hatred; but no mincing of words when prudence dictates that both time and place call for a show-down.

4. No religious or racial bigotry; but no pussy-footing with any group which attempts to impose its domination upon other groups.

5. No withdrawal from battle against the international bankers whose flag is gold and whose racket is the private control of money, of prices, of debts, of depressions and of wars.

6. No abandonment of George Washington's admonition respecting foreign entanglements, be they of a military or of a financial nature.

7. No relinquishing of our campaign for an annual wage for labor and for production at a profit for the farmer.

8. No Munich conference with the C.I.O. in its present set-up—and its aftermath of regrets.

9. No hitching of our wagon to the star of any politician or political party. Politicians and parties come and go but principles live forever.

10. No anti-clericalism, either directly or indirectly; and no soft-soaping those who engage in it.

11. No blinding of our eyes or muffling of our ears to the facts which respect the millions of unemployed, the planned attempts to inveigle us into a "holy" war, the veiled policy to sovietize industry, and the subtle propaganda employed to overemphasize a need for national defense against foreigners when there is more need to defend ourselves against the foreign "isms" which have been introduced into government, religion, education, entertainment and other branches of life under the label of reform.

12. No forgetting that Christ is realist — that His doctrines were promulgated not only to be admired on Sunday but to be practiced on Monday; and that without Him we can get nowhere.

13. No discounting the Christian fact that charity—which means love—comes first; that whatsoever we do unto the least of God's little ones, we do unto Him.

14. No retraction of the sixteen principles of social justice.

Will you help us realize these good resolutions?

Will you be kind enough to remind us when we appear to slip? At least, we will do our best to keep them—and the best is none too good for our readers.

America Pays Lip-Service to God

THE RIGHT Rev. Msgr. Peter M. H. Wynhoven, editor-in-chief of *Catholic Action of the South*, syndicates a column called *"Wild Wisdom"* in the Catholic press. It is often sprightly reading. For example, a recent column reports:

A Frenchman who had just returned from his first visit to the United States was asked about his impressions. He responded: "America is a great, marvelous country, and the people are wonderful, too, but they have a self-contradictory turn of mind. Take, for instance, their national drink, the cocktail: They pour some whisky into a glass to make the drink strong, then add some water to make it weak; they squeeze some lemon into it to make it sour, then sprinkle some sugar to make it sweet; they dash in some brandy to make it hot, and they put in some ice to make it cool; they shake this concoction, hold the glass up, say 'Here's to you,' and drink it themselves."

Here in a humorous setting is a gem of truth. Our coinage still bears the devout expression of our dependence upon the divinity: *"In God We Trust."* At the inauguration of a President or governor, God's blessing is officially called down upon the new administration; at the beginning of the legislative sessions, the Almighty's guidance is prayed for; invocations for heavenly aid are always on the program for every important function of any kind. And still, with all this never failing remembrance of the Creator, God is shamefully neglected in this country. Sixty-five per cent of our people are not affiliated with any religion at all. And we may safely say that half of the other 35 per cent do not attend church regularly.

Men's Hatred Sounds Clarion of Revolt

"MODERN MAN, in his bewilderment, his temple of reason in ruins at his feet, cut off from his higher nature, cut off from his spirit, cut off from God, now turns to the strong voice of hate, the mystical call of race, the new force of State." The speaker is the Rev. Dr. Hunter Guthrie, S.J., professor of history at Woodstock College. We found his comments in a recent lecture worthy of a wider audience:

"For almost four centuries man has patiently undergone the experiments of modern culture. Modern culture stripped him of his God-given gifts. First went faith, then society, then Christianity, then reason, then scientism (the creed that science will solve man's problems), then prosperity and now the second blackout of world peace.

"Duty, sentiment and convention avail nothing without love. Unless I am persuaded that there is something real in my fellowman which makes him worthy of my love, then society is doomed. Love is the only bond which will unite men permanently. Love is the only factor which will restore peace and trust and mutual confidence and fidelity to our plighted world."

HELLO FOLKS

'N a happy 1940 to each 'n ev'ry one uv ya! Yessiree, Pete 'n y'r circulation manager 're 'xtendin' our very best wishes f'r a very happy 'n prosp'rous New Year—the very best y've ever known.

Y'know, this makes th' second time I've had the plezure uv wishin' y' a Happy New Year. Las' year this time I wuz interduced t'y' folks 'n given my job. Gee! How time does fly! 'Seems jus' like yesterday, when y' look back, doesn't it?

It's been lottsa fun havin' th' opp'rtoonuty t' visut with y' fifty-two times 'n I hope I'll be privileged t' have my weekly chat with y' f'r fifty-two more.

Yep, when y' look back on 1939, it wuz a tough year in lottsa ways, 'n it wuzzent too bad in lottsa others. We all had our ups 'n downs 'n troubles 'n worries but we lived through 'em somehow 'n now we have a bran' new clean sheet ahead uv us t' work out a new pattern. I s'pose when we get finished with it, it'll look pretty much like th' old one, but if it isn't enny worse, we'll not be havin' enny kick comin'.

My, but I sound sorta filasofical t'day, don't I? Well, I guess New Years do that t'ya. Y' look back 'n y' look ahead 'n y' wonder what'll happen t' ya 'n where y'll be 'n all that sorta thing—New Years' Days 're days t' think on, I guess.

Ennyway, ev'rybuddy 'round here's makin' New Year's Resolooshuns—'n from whut I've heard we're gonna have a revolooshun—the right kind—'n we're gonna have ev'rybuddy doin' good 'n goin' on what they call budgets, whatever that is. Dear me, if all the resolooshuns 're kept durin' 1940 it'll be heaven on earth 'round here. Th' spirut uv brotherly love'll be flutterin' amongst us right 'n left. Here's hopin'!

* * *

I've made some promisus t'myself, too, 'bout bein' better in 1940 than I wuz in 1939. I'm gonna be kinder t' Pete—'course I made my min' up t'that when I almos' lost him. By th' way, he's comin' along nicely. Th' cast wuz taken off, but he's still limpin' round like a lame duck. I s'pect it'll take quite some time f'r his leg t' be O.K., 'cause our damp climut here won't help speed up the limberin' process. But t' get back t' my resolooshuns— I can't go on a budget, 'cause that's jus' f'r folks with money. What y' don't have, y' don't hafta worry 'bout, they say. Leastwise, that holds good f'r us canines, but I s'pect—in fakt I know—it works th' other way f'r you folks. But I can be a whole lot nicer 'bout lottsa things. Take f'r instance, when Mr. Coughlin takes me t' his house f'r a bath. I ushuly give him a merry chase 'n that's pretty hard on him, 'cause he puffs 'n pants 'n gets all red in th' face 'n I don't think I help his disposishun atall. From now on it'll be diffrunt—I'll go with him like a lamb, 'n I'll stand real still while he's scrubbin' me.

'Sides that, I'll not get hair all over Mrs. Coughlin's furnitchure when we go t' see her 'n have one uv her famous meals. I'll stay in my corner in th' kitchen 'n not be a noosunce in enny way. She'll 'preshiate that, I know.

* * *

Let's see, whut else I c'n do t'improve myself this year 'n t'make peepul happier. I can't be *that* perfekt that all I hafta do is t'behave better down at Mother Coughlin's—there mus' be somethin' else. 'Course, there is! I c'n see t' it that th' Boss gets t'bed nights at a decent hour—he's takin' t' burnin' th' midnight oil again, lisenin' t' th' radio f'r the lates' newscasts 'n readin' great big volumes that don't have one piktchure in 'em 'n that have the teeniest print that'll ruin his eyes if he isn't careful 'n I can work a little harder gettin' subskripshuns f'r SOCIAL JUSTICE. That's all I c'n think uv right now, folks. But I guess if I do all this f'r one whole year, I'll be doin' pretty good. I heard one uv th' girls in th' offuce say that New Year's resolooshuns're all right, but she seems t'make 'em jus' t' break 'em. Well, she might, but I'm gonna work hard at keepin' mine. I'm not gonna develup a "defeatist" attatood — I'm gonna look forward t' a reel bright New Year with lottsa fun 'n work all mixed up t'gether, 'n lottsa new friends t' add t' my long list uv old ones—what more could one Great Dane ask uv 1940?

Well, now that the 'citement uv Chris'mus is over 'n we have had our first chat uv the New Year, I'll say goodbye, 'n start praktisin' bein' a good boy. But 'fore I go, I wanna say again, "Happy New Year, one an' all, 'n thanks f'r y'r friendship durin' 1939.

—PAL

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Civil Rights Reds Smear Fr. Coughlin

Detroit Police 'Protect' Spivak Rally From Booes and Songs of American Pickets

DETROIT, MICHIGAN — Some thousand souls—engaged in the paradoxical business of learning Americanism from a Communist platform—paid from 25 to 75 cents apiece to enter the Mayfair ballroom, where Comrade John L. Spivak led a "down with Father Coughlin" demonstration under auspices of the Civil Rights Federation.

As Spivak & Associates harangued the crowd, approximately a hundred pickets paraded before the hall; shouted and sang their defiance of Communist Russia and its dictatorship of terrorism and brutality.

The misguided souls inside the hall, whose placidity was never disturbed during the whole session, heard several speakers tell how America's ills could all be corrected if only "the people" could get rid of Father Coughlin and his "Nazi propaganda."

For 75 Cents One Could Look at Mr. Knox

Those, who for 25 cents were permitted to occupy the back seats heard Spivak, George Addes, U.A.W.-C.I.O. treasurer and the Rev. Owen Knox, a Detroit clergyman, among other fellow travelers. Those in the front row—that cost 75 cents—were able to hear all that went on, and in addition were able to view the job done on Mr. Knox's dental work by some picket.

The Rev. Mr. Knox, it seems, had joined the picket line early in the evening on his own private venture of "boring from within." He was recognized and in an ensuing altercation with a group of pickets, the preacher attempted to search a questioner for a hidden club, which wasn't there, and got himself punched in the face for his zeal. The punch-packing picket was not identified.

The pickets, members of the Plymouth Local No. 51 of the American Federation of Labor wing of the United Auto Workers, carried American flags—not clubs. These men were described inside the hall by Spivak & Associates as *"Coughlin hooligans."*

The Spivak meeting had been advertised as a demonstration to "expose the aims and record" of Father Coughlin, and to show wherein he "threatens our traditional American democracy." The paradox in this billing is obvious. In the first place, all speakers and many of the audience were Reds or Red sympathizers. What can Communists be expected to know about the preservation of "traditional American democracy"? They are pledged to destroy it in the revolution—Mr. Browder's "quick transition to Socialism."

Just Another Communist Rally

The billing, as usual, was a fake. The meeting was aimed solely to build up the Communist cause by hanging the demagogue sign on Father Coughlin as Communism's Enemy No. 1.

Although a special detail of 150 policemen—one to every 7 spectators—was on hand, the Red speakers complained bitterly about the "lack of adequate police protection" for the meeting, and pointed to the sad state of Mr. Knox, minus three teeth, to support their plaint.

The pickets booed lustily every time another Red sympathizer entered the hall, and carried signs reading: **"Back to Russia With Ambassador Oumansky," "The Civil Rights Federation is the Right Arm of the Communist Party,"** and **"There Is Nothing 'Holy' About 'Silent Night' in Russia."**

The pickets disbanded before the meeting adjourned, so that the riot which the Reds hoped to stir up did not come off.

Who and what is behind the plan for a chain of inter-American banks?

Would an international currency unit be a "good thing"?

If not, why not?

See story on Page 9 of this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Forward America Contest Starting Today: See Page 10

TODAY'S announcement of the opening of the **"Forward America" Contest** should excite the enthusiasm of every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

When those who believe in the social justice principles enunciated by Father Coughlin realize that only through these contests and voluntary donations can the weekly radio addresses be continued, they will lend every effort towards making a success of this enterprise.

Every bit of the net proceeds of the **"Forward America" Contest** will go directly into the Broadcasting Fund out of which the expense of the radio broadcasts are defrayed.

Of course, the time to enter a contest such as this is at the very start. Since the galaxy of automobiles—eight of them—will be awarded according to the number of votes accumulated by the winning contestants, it is advisable to start work immediately.

It must be remembered that every man or woman, boy or girl, who reads SOCIAL JUSTICE has a chance to win equal to that of any other person in the contest. Work and consistent work in spare time is all that is necessary.

Members of the Million League and Platoon leaders are asked to organize their units for the greatest circulation drive ever undertaken by a weekly publication in this country. Many of these loyal persons have written asking to be directed to some activity advantageous to the cause of social justice. This great contest affords them the chance to do some real work.

It is generally recognized that the year 1940, with its national election, will be decisive of great national issues. Never before has there been such an earnest demand for truth. Never before, have our citizens been as hungry for the revealing facts which Father Coughlin brings to them every Sunday.

The **"Forward America" Contest** is aimed not only at helping to keep Father Coughlin on the air, but also at driving the circulation of our weekly magazine to the half-million mark.

It is the wish of Father Coughlin and the management of SOCIAL JUSTICE that every reader not only enter the contest at the very start but also organize his or her neighborhood and district so that maximum results may be achieved.

Returning Congress Faces Big Calendar

Revision of Farm and Labor Laws, Debt Limitation and Preservation of Neutrality in a World at War Confronts the 'Short Session'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress, which abdicated in favor of President Roosevelt after its special neutrality session, returns to the legislative wars this week for a session of almost unprecedented importance.

Facing the returning legislators, who meet together for the last time as the 76th Congress, is a calendar bulging with woe, politics, and war. The nation's budgetary, taxation, labor, relief, farm and diplomatic problems command attention. The war abroad, quiet enough for the present but always threatening a turn for the worse, will have its domestic reflection.

And above all, as far as the politicians are concerned, is the ominous 1940 election with its showdown test for the New Deal. In this test Mr. Roosevelt or his self-nominated successor, will go before the public for a vote of approval, as will the whole New Deal scheme of deficit borrowing and spending.

The problems facing Congress are manifold, but may be grouped into general divisions. Labor and agriculture are foremost. Taxation and finance are next. War is in a commanding position, and a whole train of problems of lesser importance follow in order.

Congressional hearings into the fairness or unfairness of the Wagner Act and the Labor Relations Board are being conducted at present. It is expected the committee will make a definite recommendation, and that action will be taken before the close of the session.

Something Must Be Done for the Farmer

Agriculture, suffering the penalty of curtailed crops, subsidy, and the impact of the reciprocal trade treaties, must be given consideration. There is some hope the present Congress will awaken to the need of the farmers—the realization that agricultural prosperity must precede general prosperity—and accordingly will make necessary revisions in farm legislation and trade agreements, pointing toward a guaranteed cost-of-production for the nation's agricultural one-third.

President Roosevelt is reported reliably to be *planning an appeal to Congress for more than $1-billion in new revenue for 1940.* This implies increased taxation for the consumer—the taxpayer, least able to pay, and yet hardest hit, by the New Deal. It is shown on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that 60 per cent of all consumer-spending goes for taxation—Federal, state and local.

The national debt now staggers along at a total of nearly $45-billion, the legal debt limit. It seems almost certain Congress will give a vote to bankruptcy and raise this "legal" limit to $50-billion.

The labor question, now having its preview in the N.L.R.B. hearings, is a problem fully as vital as the farm question. American labor still is divided. The C.I.O. still is in control in key industrial cities. The C.I.O. still is dominated, or guided to a great extent, by Reds and Red sympathizers, *and consequently wants no peace with the other half of organized labor, represented in the A.F.L.*

Big Task Ahead For a Short Session

The N.L.R.B. has been patently partial to the C.I.O., testimony produced to date has shown. The Wagner Act as written, is patently unfair to industry and management. As one Washington spokesman put it: "The workers, under the act as constituted at present, believe that the Government *wants* them to vote for the C.I.O. in every bargaining election."

Now, the problem facing Congress is not so much what it will *do* for labor, as what it can do to prevent labor from going to the excesses that always breed reaction, with the consequent loss of labor influence, prestige, and reforms.

But beyond everything else, President Roosevelt has issued the call for a "short session" of Congress, that the politicians may be able to get back to their home states and campaign for re-election. This is lamentable.

Congress should stay on the job this time, and see the "emergency" through. President Roosevelt himself declared the emergency, and we still are awaiting his word that it has passed. When he declared it, he took on himself the "emergency" powers of the President.

Congress, in the forthcoming session must: (1) Solidify our position of neutrality, leaving no loophole. (2) Revise labor laws to the end that labor may gain, and yet be protected from rash acts of irresponsible leaders, and the inevitable reaction thereto. (3) Build agricultural legislation toward the goal that the farmer may be assured his cost-of-production and a modest profit, even if reciprocal trade agreements must be scrapped. (4) Take a positive step toward a lessened national debt and a balanced budget, protecting the consumer, meanwhile, from the excessive taxation that has plagued consumers since the birth of the New Deal.

If these things can be done in a short, and political, session of Congress, well and good. *If they cannot, then let Congress remain on the job and, for once, forget the selfish business of re-election.*

Oh, Johnny, Oh, Johnny!

Do you want to make 5 dollars a week—and make it without much work in your spare time?

About 15 minutes—perhaps half an hour each day—is all it will mean for you.

Write this week to Father Coughlin, and he will tell you how to do it.

From the Tower

A Christmas Message

By REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN

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Broadcast Delivered Sunday, December 24, 1939

ON BEHALF OF ALL those associated with me and in my own name, I wish you a merry, merry Christmas.

May it be merry in the true sense of that word. The old English word —"m-e-r-r-y"—as you know, was derived from the proper feminine name, "Mary." In bygone days when knighthood was in flower and when Christianity played a more active part in the social lives of nations than it does today, the expression "merry" that was synonymous with joy and happiness was borrowed from the name of the tender virgin mother whose arms enfolded a precious baby to her breast more than nineteen hundred years ago today.

Because this sublime experience was identified with an indescribable joy to which none other could be compared, the ancient English folk coined the word, "Merry," to express the superlative of happiness.

Every mother who gives birth to a baby indeed is happy. In fact, there is no joy in all this world quite so great as is the joy of motherhood.

What must have been Mary's joy when, for the first time, she looked into the depths of her baby boy's eyes and glimpsed therein the presence of her Creator and Savior!

What ecstasy must have been hers when His rosy lips were pressed against her breast that first Christmas night!

Despite her poverty; despite the destitution of the wind-swept cave, she was conscious of one thing only —conscious that she held in her arms the Son of God Made Man.

She was oblivious of the dumb animals stabled around her because she felt the mystic touch of invisible guests — God the Father, God the Holy Ghost and myriads of angels.

Therefore, when I wish you a Merry Christmas, it is another way of saying that I wish you the same joy that the virgin mother experienced on her first Christmas.

May her Divine Son fill your homes with peace, with love and with every benediction, just as truly as He filled Bethlehem's manger with His divine presence centuries ago!

God Has Never Departed from Man

At Christmas time we are accustomed to hear Christ referred to as Emmanuel. The word means "God with us." In a sense, Emmanuel suggests its opposite, namely, "God away from us," or, more precisely, "We, away from God."

Correctly speaking, God has never been away from us. Nevertheless, earthly creatures that we are, men always have been prone to fix their minds upon the things of earth. At all times mankind has recognized that behind the veil of the visible universe there is an invisible intelligent Being—but a Being distant, intangible, imperceptible—even though in moments of strenuous meditation He is recognized as the Beginning and End of all things—but a Beginning and End seemingly separated from man by an abyss and seemingly resident in an atmosphere which renders Him incommunicable.

Even to the ancient Jews to whom God did manifest Himself in manifold forms—in the words of prophets, in the rod of Moses, in the fiery furnace—even to them He was a distant God and they became a distant people, emulating, too often, the excesses of the pagans.

And for the pagans, it was not possible for them to come directly in contact with their Creator. They were permitted to touch only the hem of His outer garments—to see His power reflected in the thunders and rolling waves of the boundless ocean to glimpse His ineffable beauty in the golden sunrise or blushing rose; to measure His wondrous intelligence in the constancy of the laws of nature: to fathom His love in the kiss of a mother's lips.

In truth, said they, if there is a God, He is not Emmanuel; He is not "God with us."

And it came to pass that every pagan tribe and people pursued a pathway which led further and further away from their Creator. Men had knowledge of plants, of creeping things, of beasts. They contemplated sun and moon and stars. They meditated upon man and his activities. They carved their deeds upon the hard bosom of rocks. They handed down their traditions about sensation, memory, passions, duty, law and nostrums for safeguarding physical health. But deeper and deeper grew the twilight of ignorance, verging almost upon an impenetrable darkness; and wider and wider grew the breach between God and man—so wide that poverty overran plenty, slavery was esteemed more than liberty and vice was regarded as virtue.

Christmas Turned Race Back from Abyss

At last, helpless and hopeless, but recognizing the need of a God, the remnants of organized mankind set up an empire. They erected for themselves an ivory throne and placed upon it Caeser Argustus whom they called their god. His law was regarded as divine. His empire was esteemed as a heaven. And under his sceptre was ruled practically the entire known world—a natural world following its natural proclivity to the abyss of ruin.

At this juncture in the world's career, when one more step might mean the dissolution of the human race, there came Emmanuel—"God with us;" a God in flesh and blood: a God to give the lie to Caesar Augustus and his kind; an eloquent God to sound His magna carta in the Sermon on the Mount; to write His constitution for a new world order in Pilate's Hall; yea, a victorious God to vanquish death and the things that appertain thereto upon the battlefield of Calvary and the open threshold of an empty tomb.

Emmanuel — "God with us!" No longer need the human mind be constrained to gage His beauty, His love, His majesty, His truth, His infinity, in the tarnished mirror of nature. Henceforth He is with us; He is of us; He is a tender Babe Whom we can touch; a growing Youth Whom we can admire; a meek, humble Man of Sorrows with Whom we can sympathize. He is Flesh of our flesh, like unto us in all things save sin.

Christmas Day, therefore, marks the beginning of man's march back from the abyss; his Christian march, hand in hand, with his Creator to explore the fields of liberty, to fetch forth from the mines of life the virtues of love and the benedictions of peace as he journeys with Him either to the Mount of the Transfiguration with its earthly joy or to the Mount of Calvary with its temporary pain, assured that for every one of us there is also a Mount of the Ascension for body and soul to soar their way to a blessed eternity.

Thus, on the wings of fancy we journey to Bethlehem. We pass by the tavern where soon the hospitable flames will vanish and the story telling will cease for those who have gathered there.

As the dying embers glow upon the shadowy hearth, sleep descends upon the sons of David and the silence of night enshrouds them. There, my friends, are we in spirit. Not a sound disturbs the chilly night. Not one? But, hark! What sweet melody is echoing on yonder hills? What light illumines the eastern sky? It is the angels' harps sounding their presence. It is a heavenly chorus praising our God!

Christian Christmas Is Feast of Liberty

Christmas is the feast of liberty. For 4,000 years the chosen people of God waited in expectation for the Messias. If, during that period, they beheld their armies vanquished, their lands destroyed and their entire nation subdued by the Egyptians and others, there was, however, never a time when the fire of hope was totally extinguished within their hearts.

My fellow Christians, I can understand how men lose faith in the Herods who kill Jesus Christ. But I cannot understand how thoughtful men will fail to do as did the shepherds of old, to cross over to Bethlehem and kneel this Blessed Christmas before the crib where nestles the Son of God, our Redeemer, our Liberator.

"Let us go over to Bethlehem!" That has been the watchword down the centuries as nation after nation has taken up the words of the shepherds. The simple story of Bethlehem from the lips of the Apostle Andrew converted the proud Greeks. No eloquence other than the narrative of the Gospel was required in the sermons of James, who won over the haughty Spaniards. Peter and Paul preached the good tidings of His birth to the Romans. The glorious Patrick brought it to the Irish; Austin to the English; Boniface to the Germans. And tonight the angel's message which was hymned above the hills of Judea will find welcome in ten thousand cities, in myriads of hamlets. Indeed, the prophecies have been fulfilled. Indeed, those who love liberty, will love Christ. "His name is great among the Gentiles."

* * *

There is more than sentiment attached to the birthday of Jesus Christ. There was a reason for His becoming Emmanuel—"God with us."

Thus, we ask ourselves: "Why did the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity become man?"

We inquire: "How was it possible for a mother to remain a virgin?"

The human mind cannot fathom these mysteries, particularly when the human mind stumbles over the human mystery of love itself. What philosopher or poet has analyzed scientifically the mystery of your mother's love for you? Why did she go down into the valley of death to give you birth? Why did she slave for endless hours to nourish you? Why did she sacrifice her own comfort and spend the priceless pearls of her youth and girlish beauty in your behalf? What magnetic force which brooks all scientific explanation attracts her to you even when the world condemns you?

Agnostics, whose puny brains are confounded by this human mystery, render themselves ridiculous when they deny the mystery of God's love for us. Truly in the first instance He both fathered and mothered us into existence. It was this divine love which impelled the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity to become Man. It was this divine love which constrained Him to experience poverty, suffering and death. It was this divine love that moved him to pay an infinite price for our redemption.

Season Should Be a Time of Peace

My friends, the feast day of Christmas should be for us the feast day of peace—of that peace which not only terminates the terrors of war but which brings to an end the slavery of insecurity, the bondage of exploitation and the horrors attendant upon doubt and despair and sin.

Alas! In 1939 years, Christmas Days have come and gone. But our generation beholds the spectacle of a world which knows not the benedictions of peace. We in America are mightily concerned with what is happening abroad. Stalin has made of himself a new Caesar. He compels an entire nation to worship the embalmed corpse of Lenin outside the kremlin—a corpse that is dissolving into dust. The red star of Moscow—symbolic of revolution and of destruction—has been preferred to the silver star of Bethlehem—the harbinger of peace, of prosperity and of salvation.

To the south of his godless empire another Augustus Caesar has lifted up a cross—a broken cross, if you please—to replace in the hearts of his oppressed countrymen the cross upon which the Babe of Bethlehem was destined to die.

Christ's cross—its left arm symbolic of faith; its right of hope and its vertical beam of charity—that cross has been broken. Faith has been beaten to earth; hope has been trampled upon and the doctrine of charity has been perverted into a doctrine of inhuman force.

The star of Bethlehem and the cross of Calvary have been supplanted by the star of blood and the cross of subjugation.

And elsewhere — even at times within the precincts of our own nation—the Emmanuel Whom both star and cross recall to the minds of men has been veiled so that the shining of the former has been dimmed in legislative halls, in schools, in public institutions and homes. The glory of the latter—of the cross—has been overshadowed by pseudo-Christs and anti-Christs who clamor for recognition.

The dream of peace on earth to men of good will—good will towards our fellowmen and towards our Emmanuel—has been dissipated because a dictator's will—be it the dictatorship of a fanatic or of a political party or of an economic sovereignty —has been preferred to Christ's good will of brotherhood.

(Complete copies of this broadcast can be had by writing directly to Father Coughlin.)

In Washington

Debt: Burden Hangs On Every Man's Neck

New Deal Taxation Falls Heaviest on Consumers Least Able to Pay

THE NEWS: An impasse reached earlier in the year over a mounting national debt, which threatened to extend beyond the legal limit of $45-billion, was broken within the last fortnight by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr. He testified before a House appropriations committee that he would have "no objection" to raising the legal limit to $50-billion.

Morgenthau earlier said he would make no recommendation concerning either the limit, or its extension. This, he said, was a problem for Congress.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt, reportedly perplexed both by the debt limit, and the need for new, defense revenue, was represented in Washington as favoring a "super tax," of from 5 to 25 per cent on taxable incomes of both individuals and corporations. This would be in addition to present income levies.

COMMENT: It would appear that the New Deal's own problem—borrowing to spend the nation out of debt—has come home to roost, and that before the present Administration goes before the public in the 1940 election, it will have to make a decisive step toward balancing the Federal budget.

The last few years of the New Deal have seen national finances handled in scandalous fashion. Debt has been mounting beyond all reasonable proportions; borrowing has continued rather than showing signs of abating, and a feverish rush for taxes to cover expenditures has resulted in harnessing the poor with a burden they can ill afford.

A few years back, the Twentieth Century Fund — an endowment for the study of economic problems — issued a significant report. This study showed that the Federal debt—which at that time was $40-billion, and now is close to $45-billion—and the debts of the individual states, totaled nearly $65-billion. They now total close to $70-billion.

One Man's Tax Bill for One Year—$500!

This sum, which the taxpayers of today and tomorrow will have to pay, draws interest at the rate of approximately $2-billion every year, which the taxpayers also will have to pay. The nation's tax bill—Federal, state and local—in 1937 was approximately $18-billion. Of this tax bill, approximately $12,300,000,000 was paid, and a little less than $6-billion was borrowed.

In 1937, the average family in the United States paid $410 for what the Government spent in that year, and agreed to pay an additional $90 in the future on that same bill.

The year 1929 commonly is referred to as the year of our greatest prosperity. In that year the Government cost the taxpayers $9,700,000,000—slightly more than *half* of what it cost the same taxpayers in 1937—a depression year. In 1929, the national Government cost approximately 12 per cent of the national income.

In 1937, with an income of approximately $60-billion, *Government cost $18-billion — or 30 per cent of national income!*

In the years between 1929 and 1937, the income of our great economic groups—industry, agriculture and labor—dropped 43 per cent. At the same time, the income of employes of the Federal Government increased 37 per cent.

Least Able to Pay Are Taxed the Most

It is obvious that bankruptcy lurks behind the wall, unless something drastic is done about national financing and taxation. The present debt could be handled, if national income were increased. But national income is not being increased, while Federal expenditures are.

For this condition the New Deal is largely responsible. It has fostered the economic fallacy of debt-spending for prosperity, the major cost of this spending and borrowing falling on those least able to pay, the consumers.

In its first five years, the New Deal piled $8,032,000,000 in taxation on the back of the consumers. In the five years before the New Deal, consumers were forced to shoulder only $2,600,000,000 in taxes.

These figures of eccentric New Deal spending and taxing afford a good basis for reform legislation in the next session of Congress, and afford food for thought to those who will seek election in November of this year—1940.

Does T. V. A. Pay?

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY Authority, major New Deal venture into State Socialism, has boasted that it is "paying its way."

This viewpoint is contested by Representative May, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, who says it operates at a $15-million loss and deprives the state of $4,800,000 in taxes.

"T.V.A.'s major deceit," May says, "consists of a bookkeeping charge-off to the spurious flood control and navigation for benefit alleged to accrue from construction of dams. Thus it establishes a rate base of approximately one-half of the actual capital investment."

Happier Relations

UNDERSECRETARY of State Sumner Welles, delivering a belated reply to Russian Premier Molotov's charges of United States interference with Cuba:

"I doubt whether any of you will disagree with me when I offer the opinion that matters between the United States and Cuba are in far better shape than matters between the Soviet Union and Finland.

"The policy of the United States towards . . . Cuba . . . has not been a policy which has manifested itself in ruthless efforts at military invasion . . . nor the slaughter of helpless civilians through bombardment from the air."

No 'Storm Troops' for C.C.C. Boys

THE NEWS: A move certain to evoke Congressional attention in the forthcoming session, is the proposal advanced from various quarters that the Civilian Conservation Corps be implemented to serve as a military training establishment for youth.

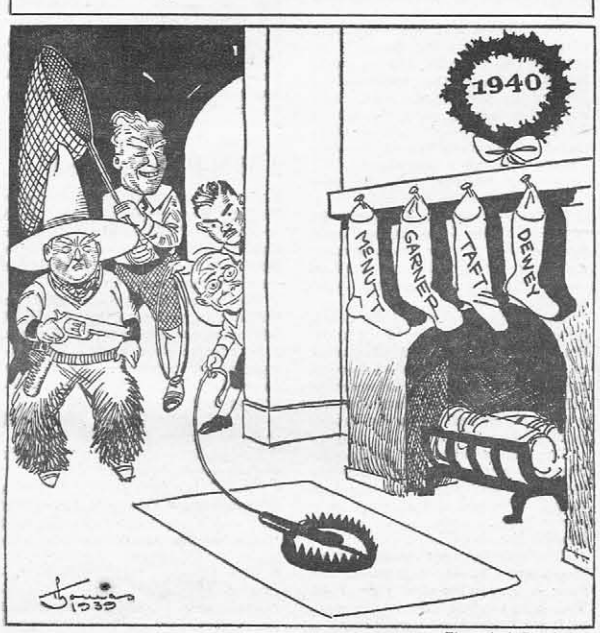
The American Legion has advocated this change, on a voluntary basis, for segments of the C.C.C. Others have advocated an outright switch of policy, with the entire C.C.C. being militarized.

COMMENT: The appearance of this proposal to make storm-troopers of impoverished C.C.C. boys marks the realization of the fear felt by many sincere patriots at the time the Roosevelt administration first established the khaki-clad C.C.C.

The nation must have soldiers. Certain needs of national defense must be met. But it is *shameful* to think of conscripting the poor into military service, solely because they must seek the monthly stipend of $30 granted by the C.C.C.

Leaders of the American Legion, zealous in the cause of adequate national defense, advance the proposition that the military C.C.C. training could be on a voluntary basis. If it could, its stigma would be lessened, IF it could.

The Boys Sure Mean Business



—Thomas in the Detroit News

Roosevelt Aid Fitted Russia for Finn War

(By Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now that Russia has invaded Finland in an effort to overrun its territory; now that Earl Browder has tipped the Russian Soviet hand in the United States, it is time for President Roosevelt to take active steps to withdraw recognition from our godless neighbor across the Bering Strait.

President Roosevelt should take this step, because it was President Roosevelt who overturned tradition on November 18, 1933, and signed with Maxim Litvinov the agreement that bound us to paganism's greatest contribution to "Civilization."

All administrations previous to that of President Roosevelt had refused recognition to barbaric Russia. Had Mr. Roosevelt followed this custom, a tragic situation in Europe might have been averted. Who can say how far the "respectability" in which barbaric Russia clothed herself after recognition by the United States steered her along the path that led to the Stalin-Hitler pact, and the strangulation of Poland, Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania and the attempted assassination of Finland?

Reds Drop All Principles of Honor and Good Faith

In 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby uttered a prophetic note in his denunciation of Russia. He said then, "It is not possible for the Government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a government with which relations common to friendly governments can be maintained . . . *The existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith . . .*

"The very existence of Bolshevism in Russia . . . depends, and must continue to depend, upon the occurrence of revolutions in all other great civilized nations, including the United States . . . *They intend to use every means, including, of course, diplomatic agencies, to promote such revolutionary movements in other countries.*"

Although the Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations did not see fit to extend recognition to Russia, the Roosevelt administration did, and at a time when internal dissention rumbled through the U.S.S.R., with threat of revolution. *The Roosevelt assistance furnished the financial and moral base upon which Stalin could solidify his barbaric dictatorship.*

Browder Admits Use of Soviet Agitators Here

The Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement sent stores of equipment, machinery and commodities into Russia and furnished passports for American engineers and technicians who assisted in bolstering the tottering Communist state. The agreement further resulted in our purchasing large stocks of Russian gold at high, revaluated prices, which we later dumped into a hole in Fort Knox, Ky.

At the time the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement was signed, Russia pledged itself to refrain from conducting any Communist propaganda campaign in this country. This arm of the accord was broken almost immediately. Just one week ago Earl Browder admitted the existence of Soviet agitators in the United States, as he addressed an audience at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

(Continued on Page 18)

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*

E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

New Year's Resolutions

THE YEAR 1940 finds America in a peculiar plight. A decade of depression has scarred us. A litany of "reforms" has disillusioned us. Although we are a case hardened people whom startling headlines fail to startle, nevertheless, we can — we must — profit by the past, refusing to surrender to pessimism and determined to write a chapter in history more glorious, more thrilling than any of the past.

As citizens we should resolve to gage the future not by a politician's promises but by his performances.

As patriots we should resolve to regain our national poise by abandoning the inclination to follow slogans and catchwords; by reviving the reasonable, American plan of following sound principles.

As Christians we should resolve to recapture the priceless virtues which, too often, were discarded in the shuffle of compromise, of false tolerance and of putrid materialism.

As we pause to take inventory of the past, we are willing to concede that we have experimented with short cuts, with detours.

Let 1940 find us getting back on the highway even though it is necessary to back up a few miles.

Let us void some of the detour laws which misdirected our course.

Let us revive some of the "hoss and buggy" customs which made us great.

Let us accept the Constitution as the base rock of our national liberties.

Let us quit flirting with anti-Christ; and cease hob-nobbing both nationally and internationally with Mr. Marx, no matter if he wears a red tie or a brown shirt.

Let us take Christ and His doctrines seriously, making them part and parcel of our individual and social lives.

Let's wake up to the propaganda that is current in our midst, determined henceforth to measure men and organizations not by their advertised policies but by Christ's yardstick—by their fruits.

In other words, *let's go!* Let's go back a little to go ahead a mile.

It requires courage to fulfill these resolutions—the same kind of Christian courage that made the Apostles great; the same kind of national courage that made Washington and the Founding Fathers great.

Gabriel -- Be Patient

INTO THE mountainous wilds the geologist goes with his guesses of gold.

Into the wilderness tramp the prospectors picking into the hillsides or sampling the creek bottoms for the precious metal.

When a "strike" occurs there, follows the promotion with a third of the stock reserved for the promoters. Then follow the dredge, the diamond drill, the shaft, the machinery and mill.

Granted success, the extraction averages some $17 a ton. But the Treasury of the United States pays $35, willingly. It is usually English gold produced principally within the Empire's bounds.

What is done with it?

Why, man has dug a new hole deep in the earth at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Man relays the gold deep down where no geologist, no prospector, no diamond drill may reach it. A heavy guard is now mounted over it.

It is safe now. Safe and useless!

Be patient Gabriel. Do not blow that horn until those who direct our gold policy have a chance to think up the reasons to defend it.

Co-operation and Social Solidarity

TEN YEARS ago industrialists took the position that labor might fight with management, and scamper off with what little it was clever enough to grab. Industry took the further position that the farmer was entitled to whatever he could skim out of industry and labor.

This viewpoint of individualism gave rise to poverty, continuing depression and an inevitable growth of radicalism.

Today, the situation is changed. At long last, the responsible voice of industry has spoken out for the social justice principle of co-operation between the classes.

In its recent New York meeting the National Association of Manufacturers wrote a positive program of action for 1940, embodying a social justice outlook—a need for harmony between capital and labor.

On this basis we may assume that 1940 will be a better year for agriculture, a better year for labor, and a better year for industry. Working together, co-operatively, all three can achieve a generous measure of prosperity; working selfishly, all three could continue to wallow in depression.

The platform of the National Manufacturers' Association goes to the heart of the economic distress plaguing the nation for the past decade.

It states emphatically that *agricultural prosperity must be restored*, for without a prosperous agriculture there can be no industrial upswing. This recognition is long overdue, but nonetheless welcome now. Industry is voicing it for the first time!

Industry's platform looks in the direction of the living, annual wage, asserting that "the *manufacturers seek maximum employe income based on regularity of employment and equitable wage rates.*"

The manufacturers call for a balanced Federal budget, without privation for the destitute; encouragement of business through lessened Government competition; and easement of hidden taxes. All of these benefits would be passed down as labor's gains as well.

The industrialists ask further for "research and conference," between agriculture and business, because, as they say, "unless agriculture is prosperous there is little chance for substantial industrial improvement."

They ask for a termination of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements on their expiration date in June, 1940. This is in the interest of agriculture, sold short under the importation of low-price foreign crops.

The N.A.M. calls for a legal limitation on the powers exercised by Federal agencies and boards; revision of the Wagner Act; and a re-examination of wages and hours legislation.

In short, industry has examined its conscience and confessed its sins. It beckons to labor and agriculture and asks their co-operation. Will they accept the challenge? It is to be hoped that they will. It is hoped that all three will join hands in a symbol of social solidarity that peace may be continued, radicalism set down, and our national prosperity returned.

Good Counsel for America

THOSE so-called statesmen who are eager to reform Europe with American gore and gold are not only engaged in a futile task but constitute the greatest danger with which this Republic itself has to contend. So asserts Mr. William Griffin, editor and publisher of New York's Sunday afternoon newspaper, the *Enquirer*.

The New York editor cites a recent statement from Premier Mussolini as most illuminating for America. Speaking in Rome, Il Duce affirmed:

"There is not an economy for peace time and an economy for war time. There is only a war economy, because, historically, considering the number of years of war, it has been demonstrated that a state of armed warfare is a normal state of the people, at least of those living on the European continent, because even in years of so-called peace other types of war are waged, which in their turn prepare for armed conflict.

"Therefore, it is the fact, or rather the imminent fatality, of armed warfare that ought to dominate and that does dominate economy. He who fails to reach this conclusion is an ignoramus!"

These frank and arresting words by Italy's astute dictator furnish solemn confirmation of the doctrine laid down by Thomas Jefferson to guide America's course toward Europe. Addressing President Monroe in 1823, the author of the Declaration of Independence wrote from Europe:

"I have deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe. Their political interests are entirely different from ours. Their mutual jealousies, their balance of powers, their complicated alliances, their forms and principles of government, are all foreign to us. They are nations of eternal war. All their energies are expended in the destruction of the labor, prosperity and lives of their people."

Mr. Jefferson's counsel to America in 1776 and Sig. Mussolini's frankness in 1939, combine in an invaluable warning and counsel for our nation in 1940.

A 1940 Doomsday Book

IN 1086 the first great census of England was completed. It had been ordered by William the Conqueror and received the name *"Doomsday Book,"* perhaps because its decisions on evaluations were final.

Written in Latin it consisted of two volumes in vellum, a large folio of 382 pages and a quarto of 450 pages.

It covered land tenure by acreage, ownership, tenancy, dependency, livestock. It included personal property as well.

In 1940, the United States will write its modern Doomsday Book.

Concerning 132 - million people twenty questions will be asked.

Their homes will be recorded with type and age of structure, the number of rooms, the conveniences, the debt status, the owners appraisal, the estimated rental value.

The 7-million farms will be appraised. Crop shifts, classes of livestock, family labor, hired labor and farm sales will constitute the chief categories.

The 3-million business concerns will be appraised with their cost value of inventories, their accounts receivable, their installment and open debt accounts and their business history. Bank credit and finance company indebtedness are happily included.

The 170,000 American manufacturing plants will reveal plant equipment, employes, salaries and wages, expansion estimates and use of industrial power.

Finally the 12,000 mines and quarries will reveal the present development of our raw material mineral wealth.

This will be the sixteenth Federal Census.

From the statistician, leaders will Father Coughlin will interpret how America really lives. We will know unemployment, housing, debt, and those social and economic conditions which can so readily be improved if men of good will put their minds to the problems.

Men of ill will may use the identical information for economic planning, regimentation, political thumbscrews and the virtual destruction of the State.

CHRISTMAS and New Year's is the season you strain your memory to find out who your good friends are so that you may send them greetings.

"LaGuardia should be welcomed into the Democratic Party. We should welcome him with outstretched arms," says Attorney General Frank Murphy. Will five good Democrats with long arms please step forward that the Democrats may embrace Fiorello?

Wired Adolf Hitler to Joe Stalin on his 60th birthday: "Best wishes for your personal well being." Adolf may still have the Munich Beer Hall explosion in mind.

The week's prize for optimism should go to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who believes that young Communists are not to be taken seriously.

If you don't believe Reds have a big, fat hand in many labor unions, look at this: Ben Gerjoy and Sol Lipnack, business agents in the International Ladies Garment Workers' union, have been bounced from the Communist Party for straying from the strict Stalinist line!

Our sympathies are with Cordell Hull who has embarked on the task of convincing American farmers that prosperity can be attained by allowing foreign farm goods to snatch American markets away from American farmers.

A police report from Helsinki, Finnish capital, after a Soviet air raid: "Two crows dead, and one wounded crow, which was taken to a first aid station and revived." If the Soviets continue to throw broken, ragged troops at the well-drilled Finns, the Russian and Finnish armies eventually will be about the same size.

Censorship: When the first contingent of Canadian soldiers arrived in Great Britain, the cable censors deleted most of the dispatches of reporters. Imagine their embarrassment when Winston Churchill went on the air at the same time and told the story to the world, with details.

Most interesting name injected into the N.L.R.B. hearing to date is that of "Mike Micheff," discharged from his job on charges of Communistic activity.

The law allows the New Deal to sell the public the idea of spending our way into prosperity, but it arrested Isadore Klein in Brooklyn the other day for selling "gold" bricks.

A recent survey shows that four well-placed saboteurs could wreck New York city. The Communists figure to elect that many to the council in the next vote.

The Cornell University musical show this year is entitled, "In the Red." Now do you suppose they mean the New Deal, C.I.O., or the Dies Committee?

Solon Ended Usury on Grecian Farms

Part Two in an Historic Study of the Immorality of Interest

By LOUIS B. WARD

Six centuries before the birth of Christ, the Athenian was as great a victim of debt as the poor man of America is today.

Greece had its money lenders who fattened off the poor as we have them now.

Because early Greece was predominately agricultural and because money lenders were prevalent, debt was inevitable.

The security for debt was two-fold; the security of property and the security of person.

On practically every farm in Greece the money lender set up on the boundary lines pillars of stone on which were inscribed the amount of the farm mortgage, the name of both debtor and creditor and the due date. These pillars were not monuments, but rather the real tombstones of ancient Greece.

Defaulting Debtor Sold Into Slavery

The proper security failing, the creditor had recourse to the person of the debtor and freely foreclosed by auctioning the debtor and his family into human slavery. The younger sisters, the unmarried daughters and minor sons were first sold; then the debtor himself. *He was saved to the last, to produce the final interest payment possible.*

The fate of all was work until the end of life at home or as human chattels in the hands of the slave owner in strange lands.

The debtors of ancient Greece finally rose to throw off the shackles of human and economic slavery.

In the face of bloody revolution the oligarchy of Athens chose Solon to save its usurious hides.

In opposition to the very oligarchy which made him the dictator of Greece, the proverbially wise Solon went to the heart of the problem and six centuries, we repeat, before the Christian era, Solon, placing human rights above property rights, solved the Grecian debt problem.

That solution is recommended today to the Congress of the United States whose members are so frequently called "Solons."

Solon Cancels Debt and Enriches State

What did Solon do?

He analyzed the problem of debt.

He isolated the real producers of Greece, the farmers, who annually gave Greece its increment of wealth and established twenty-five centuries ago the fundamental principle of a nation's economic life, namely, that a nation's prosperity must be founded upon agricultural prosperity.

So Solon freed the farmers of all debt. He canceled all agricultural debt and removed the Pillar Stones from the farm lands of Greece. This was repudiation. This was cancelation. This was the violation of the "sanctity of contracts." This was economic and social revolution. We are speaking of Solon, the Wise, not of a modern Carter Glass.

This was the *"Seisachtheia,"* the law which remitted all the debts of the poor who were not alone to lose their farms but were in imminent danger of being sold into slavery together with their families.

Solon the Wise restored the poor to profitable productive enterprise and enriched the Athenian State by such restoration.

Then Solon repealed the law which permitted the debtor to be bound by personal security to the creditor. Then he manumitted or emancipated from human bondage all the debt slaves of Athens.

Revaluation Relief for Middle Class Debtor

In ancient Greece there were other debtors than the farmers. The immense number of so-called middle class had patronized the money lenders of Athens and became victims of usury.

As usual some of these debts arose out of day-to-day transactions and losses in trade and commerce. Most, however, were due to sheer circumstance of misfortune.

Solon, the Wise, revalued the money of Athens and through revaluation brought relief to the middle class debtor.

The extent of the revaluation was 27 per cent and the men of Athens received this substantial hedge against the money lenders of that far-off day.

It is historic and safe to say that Greece never had a recurring debt problem.

Solon applied the Sixteenth principle of Social Justice twenty-five centuries ago in a way that induced a permanent social cure for a social problem.

Solon, the Wise, legislated for the poor knowing in his wisdom that the rich have ample means with which to protect themselves.

We recommend to the Senators and the Representatives a close reading of the *Laws of Solon*. Placed in power by an oligarchy of ancient Athens, his name is preserved even to this day as the wise contributor of debtor-relief and the foremost patron of the legislator.

The Indians Won!

Interest on Twenty-Four Dollars, at Six Per Cent From the Year 1609 A.D. to 1936

1609	A.D.	$24.00
1621		48.00
1633		96.00
1645		192.00
1657		384.00
1669		768.00
1681		1,536.00
1693		3,072.00
1705		6,144.00
1717		12,288.00
1729		24,576.00
1741		49,152.00
1753		98,304.00
1765		196,608.00
1777		393,216.00
1789		786,432.00
1801		1,572,864.00
1813		3,145,728.00
1825		6,291,456.00
1837		12,582,912.00
1849		25,165,824.00
1861		50,331,648.00
1873		100,663,296.00
1885		201,326,592.00
1897		402,653,184.00
1909		805,306,368.00
1921		1,610,612,736.00
1933		3,221,225,472.00
1936		3,738,963,046.14

Manhattan Island was "bought" from the Indians for $24 worth of goods. Down through the years history students have rather pitied the poor Indians; but on the basis of any modern deal the Red Men won! That $24 of the year 1609, if borrowed from a banker at 6 per cent interest would have amounted by 1936 *to* $3,738,963,046.14. The above table shows this vicious progression of interest. Solon, the Wise, repudiated all the debts of ancient Greece and thereby enriched the Athenian State by abolishing the evil of interest.

Downing Street Picket Line

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

The Causes of War

Cause II—Economic Imperialism

TWO WEEKS ago in SOCIAL JUSTICE we undertook a discussion of the five causes of modern wars; the first we designated as "Exaggerated Nationalism." The second great cause of war, we believe, is Economic Imperialism.

It must be understood that since the industrial revolution in England there was a well-recognized school of thought, represented as the Manchester school, with such names as Hobbes, Ricardo, Spencer and the apostles of free competition, preaching the doctrine that life in all its phases was strongly competitive; that victory went to the strongest and failure to the weakest.

It was a harsh, cruel and depressing doctrine, from Ricardo with his Iron Law of Wages, to Malthus with his control of population. Its day was short, for free competition no longer exists in modern nations. Its place has been taken by the philosophy of economic domination.

The great masses of humanity are divided by a deep and wide chasm. On the one side of this chasm are the real producers of wealth—the underpaid farmer producing the food and fiber for all and the underpaid laborer processing the food, the fiber, the homes and all the material things of a civilization.

On the other side of a deep and wide chasm is a little group of wealthy men. Every capitalistic system under the sun is perfectly satisfied with things as they are within the state and yet not satisfied that their economic domination is enough.

State Yields to Control of Group

This little group strives perpetually for the control of the State itself and the State, forgetting its majesty, yields to the control of the few.

In November, 1929, Mr. J. P. Morgan gave one of his rare public statements to the press. As we recall the statement, it read somewhat as follows: *"I have taken a position in the utility field, from Maine to Georgia."*

In 1934 the St. Lawrence treaty was before the Senate of the United States. We have seen the Muscle Shoals development, the Boulder Dam and the Grand Coulee. We remember the words of J. P. Morgan.

The treaty needed a two-thirds vote: There were at least 28 votes at stake in the empire of the Morgans on the St. Lawrence treaty. At least 26 of those 28 votes were cast in solid block against the same principles of power development that were applied in favor of the people in the other great sections of this nation.

That is a specific example of free competition giving way to economic domination where the majesty of the State is degraded, and the State that should reign supreme becomes a partnership of special privilege.

Next Step Is Imperialism

It is a small step from the domination of the majesty of the State to the use of the State in the economic aggrandizement of the world. Thus the State comes in conflict with other powers and we have the most frequent cause for modern war. This we define as *Economic Imperialism.*

Abroad, we remember 1907, when national economic dictatorship programmed the Berlin to Bagdad railroad. This road was opposed by both France and England, boycotted financially in the exchanges of the world and recognized as so irritating as to be regarded by many as an event leading to war.

We instance on the part of the British Empire a parallel case of the Cape-to-Cairo railroad, opposed by German and French influences.

We instance, above all, the Morocco affair, involving Spain, France, Germany and England and carrying in its wake the occasions for those secret treaties that bound on the one hand the Triple Alliance and on the other the Triple Entente.

Thus "economic imperialism" becomes the frequent cause of war.

When do Secretary Hull's Reciprocal Trade Treaties expire?

Should they be renewed? If not, why?

You may read the answers to these and other questions that may occur to you about the Trade Treaties on Page 13 of today's edition.

On the World Front

Finns Fighting for Honor and 'Our Land'

Brave Defenders Counting on World Opinion to Aid Against Red Invaders

By LEON HAMILTON

HEROIC little Finland has called Soviet Russia's bluff by her determination to go down fighting for honor and "Our Land," rather than yield to Soviet demands.

Hitler succeeded in bullying Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland; and Stalin, taking courage from Hitler, succeeded in enforcing his demands on Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia. But the Soviet Red Czar failed abyssmally in the case of tiny Finland.

The Finns know how to handle the Russians. Out of the many wars which raged between Sweden and Russia, Finland emerged as a sovereign and independent country with its own culture, civilization and tradition.

Although the Finns are racially related to the Russians, Hungarians and Roumanians, they are, nevertheless, a characteristic division of the race with a proper language, culture and love of freedom. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Peter the Great of Russia both tried to subjugate these people, but the hardy Finns defeated their best armies!

Great Nations Never Able to Conquer Finns

The Russians tried hardest — and failed — to absorb Finland. In 1899, Czar Nicholas II abrogated the independent and sovereign rights which his predecessor, Alexander I, had granted to Finland. In carrying out this decree of enslavement the czar sent treacherous spies, murderous military men, sadistic Cossacks and traitorous *agents provocateur* into Finland.

In 1905, coincident with the first Communist revolt in Russia, the Finns staged a national strike similar to that now being staged in India against Great Britain.

The Finns welcomed the World War as their opportunity to regain their independence and sovereignty. While the Czechs turned to the Allies for help, the Finns turned to the Central Powers. While the Red Guards and many of the lower classes backed Russian bolshevism, the White Guards, the peasantry and the upper classes battled against the forces of atheistic Communism.

Germany intervened on the side of the White Guards, the peasantry and the upper classes. With German intervention, independence was won. At one time the crown of Finland was offered to a German prince, a brother-in-law of the Kaiser.

Baron Mannerheim Finland's Washington

After the Bolshevist revolution had dismembered Russia, the Finns maintained their independence. When the Red hordes tried to impose the yoke of Communist tyranny upon Finland, the Finns, with a poorly organized and ill-equipped army, threw back the Red might.

The "George Washington of Finland" was a wealthy landowner named Baron Mannerheim. When the bloody excesses of the Red revolutionists who operated from the cities of Finland led to a Rightist counter-revolution in the rural areas, Baron Mannerheim could have taken advantage of the situation to become a "fascist" dictator.

Under Mannerheim's inspiration wealthy landowners willingly ceded to the peasants thousands of acres. While the peasants in Esthonia, Latvia and Poland expropriated the large estates of the German barons, the peasants of Finland received these lands in an outright peaceful grant. This was the foundation of Finland's democracy which successfully defied both bolshevistic Russia and socialistic Germany. It's the same democracy for which brave Finland fights today.

Soviet Russia Cannot Risk a War

The Finns will fight, and die to the last man and woman, rather than permit Soviet Russia to station garrisons in their country. Although the Finns are a peace-loving people, they have built up one of the best-trained and best-equipped armies in eastern Europe. While the Finns are no match for the manpower of Stalin's empire, Finland counted, and wisely, upon the support of world opinion against the Red aggressor.

Finland is capitalizing now upon her unsullied national honor to resist the Soviet invasion. Because Finland alone has paid her war debts to America, President Roosevelt addressed a letter of protest in her behalf to President Kalinin of Soviet Russia. Furthermore, the Finns found that they could count upon the help of Great Britain, France, and also Germany and Italy. An assistance, by the way, that was not forthcoming in the case of Poland.

But the Finns' greatest hope of resisting Soviet aggression is Russia's unwillingness to compromise her world position as a "neutral," and Soviet Russia's actual ***fear of entering into a war with any nation.***

Soviet Russia knows that if actual war comes in the Baltic, all nations will attack her in Europe and Asia, and on all fronts; and that her own enslaved and rebellious peoples will rise up in revolution to cast off the shackles of a *foreign and alien bondage!*

Russia With Plenty Unable to Transport It

Trade Deal With Germany Calls for Experts to Introduce Efficiency

THE TRADE agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the Third Reich provides, among many other things, that Germany shall send an army of technicians and experts to Russia to aid in organizing Russia's industry and agriculture, in husbanding Russia's resources and in reorganizing Russia's transport system. Russia possesses everything that a nation might wish and in enormous quantities. Russia can produce; but Russia cannot distribute. Hence Russia's consumers are always facing starvation in the midst of plenty. Russia's vast resources *have not been tapped.*

Although Russia has everything, Russians are frequently starving. This has been true since the World War, and especially in the much-vaunted days of Russia's plentiful two Five Year Plans. The Bolsheviks stepping up industrial and agricultural production are unable to give the people the advantages of this increased production. Thus Hitler's dream of getting plenty from Russia has turned into a nightmare of starvation. In fact, the Nazis are frankly worried because the German citizenry has seen that Russia has received all the benefit of the Nazi-Soviet pact. For a betrayal of ideology and of program, Hitler had assuaged the Nazis with promises of plenty from Russia, Germany's new ally.

German on Short End of the Gold Trade

Propaganda Minister Goebbels loudly advertised that Soviet Russia had shipped 17 tons of gold to Berlin. But two weeks later the gold arrived in London, having passed through Berlin and Rotterdam to London. No doubt some of that gold now reposes in New York or in Fort Knox, Kentucky. As we pointed out repeatedly, Stalin owed Hitler nothing, for the balance of Russian-German trade has always been in favor of Russia. Hitler never paid the gold or machinery balances owed Stalin from the Russian-German deals of 1935.

Since 1935, the Bank of Moscow has been cluttered up with worthless Reichsmark which Germany would not redeem in gold. The shipment of Russian gold to London was for the purchase of pound sterling and the defraying of unfavorable trade balances preliminary to the British-Russian trade negotiations. Although $19-millions in gold is a relatively insignificant amount in international transfers of gold, yet the Russians feared to ship the gold directly to London.

Transportation in both Russia and Germany is the main cause of the failure of the Russian-German trade agreement. Russian railways are better than they were, at least now they have a standard gauge track; but Russia does not possess enough rolling stock to handle even domestic traffic. An official report from the U.S. Department of Commerce in November disclosed that the shortage of rolling stock had caused the Russians to overload their cars and to strain the roadbeds, without being able to transport the food necessary for domestic use.

Hitler has already borrowed barges for Danubian transportation, and rolling stock from Jugoslavia and the Baltic countries; but none of the barges or cars loaded with Russian supplies have arrived in Germany.

U.S.S.R. Needs Better Transportation

Russia is exporting nothing but caviar. The Third Reich has no need of caviar at the present juncture of the war. An official of Amtorg in America revealed that Russia exports nothing, because she now has need of building up a reserve in the event of war. Stalin's interest in the British trade agreement is ample indication of the fact that Russia still recognizes the fact of her dependency upon Britain for certain essential materials. Russia needs help from Britain and Germany: hence she will not jeopardize her position as a neutral by shipping war materials to one side in preference to the other.

Germany is clamoring for oil from Azervaidjan. Although there is a pipeline from Baku to Batum, it is usually not in working order. The oil must be transhipped from tankers sailing the Black Sea to lighters for landing the oil at Danubian ports, then the oil must be shipped over land to Germany.

Although Russia has a superabundance of food and raw materials, Germany cannot purchase these commodities and necessities because Russia is so notoriously poor in facilities for transportation.

Germany cannot rely on Russian transportation experts. Hence, Stalin has agreed that German technicians —some 10,000—should go to Russia to introduce some German efficiency into production, distribution and transportation.

As far as Russia is concerned, Germany can starve to death. This is not surprising when Soviet bigwigs starved millions of their own citizens to death in the midst of plenty—a plenty which Russia dumped on the markets of the world at ridiculously low prices in order to obtain gold for equipping the Red armies.

Joe's Got Something There!

—Carl Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News.

Bankers Move Fast To Enslave Americas

Big Inter-Continental Federal Reserve With Single Currency Unit Is Plan

STEP BY STEP the Inter-American Economic Committee at Washington, D. C., is moving to set up a giant chain of "Federal Reserve" Banks in South America. In the March 27th edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE appeared an article telling how billions in gold now stored at Fort Knox, Kentucky, was to be used by the international planners for such a bank chain, and, eventually, as the gold basis of a world currency.

Originally, the plan called for the formation of Central Banks, similar to the American Federal Reserve Bank, in each of the 21 Republics of South America. Instead of having separate Central Banks in each country, outwardly independent, but bound up to the Central Federal Reserve Bank of New York through the gold, the plan has been modified to form one giant "Federal Reserve System" embracing the two continents.

Plan Calls for Super-Bank, Currency

Dr. Eduardo Salazar, Ecuadorean delegate to the Inter-American Economic Committee conference, stated through the Associated Press on November 20th, that he "would ask the committee to act on a resolution calling for the formation of a super-bank."

Dr. Salazar (not to be confused with Dr. Olivier Salazar of Portugal) said that just as the Federal Reserve System of the United States "facilitates and regulates" the flow of currency in this country, the proposed Inter-American financial institution "would regulate the movement of gold funds of each country resulting from American interchange, thus preventing internal difficulties in matters of credit and currency, promoting confidence in economic activity and giving a stable basis for investments of capital."

Capital for the bank would be raised among the banks and treasuries of the American Republics, according to Dr. Salazar.

After their monetary sub-committee had met in secret session, a proposal was made that the American nations adopt one monetary unit to facilitate exchange and trade along the lines of a "Pan-American dollar," which would be based on a common denominator of the purchasing power of the individual currencies of the 21 American Republics.

Plan Would Give Internationalists Control

This single monetary system would give the international bankers absolute control. Trade and commerce would use this private token of the internationalists—or starve. A bankers' dollar would permit the "planners" to lay a foundation on which to erect their edifice of State control of every walk of life in the Americas. With one blow, this control of the economic life would permit the internationalists to give the orders for their planned society which has, among its ultimate objectives, the extermination of Christianity.

These same planners are behind international Communism with its relentless persecution of millions and slavery the lot of those who survive the purge. These same planners were behind the wanton destruction of Christian Poland. These same planners are now using the pretext of a neutrality zone to starve out the Christians of Ireland and the Netherlands, to make them bend their will to the international planning of a godless World State.

If you think this so-called planning is pretty vague, just compare the financial and economic operations in the so-called "democracies." In the British Empire the planning is done through P.E.P. or Political and Economic Planning, executed by Israel Moses Sieff, Lord Melchett-(Mond), Kenneth Lindsay, Leslie Hore-Belisha, Leonard Elmhirst. In Soviet Russia, it is known as the "Gosplan," executed by Stalin, Dimitrov, Stakhanov, Kaganovich, Litvinov, Rosenberg. In the United States, it is known as the New Deal, executed by President Roosevelt, Louis D. Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, Henry Morgenthau, Mordecai Ezekiel, Bernard Baruch; in France it is known as the *"Economie Dirigee"* or the *Centre d'Etudes Politiques et Economiques,* executed by Leon Blum, Mandel-Rothschild, Edouard Herriot, Camille Chautemps.

An example of the sorry plight of the South American Republics was vividly portrayed with the recent death of President Busch, the 35-year-old benefactor of Bolivia, who had enacted decrees for the relief of his exploited people. He made it a crime to profiteer in foodstuffs or raise rents; he expropriated Bolivian oil properties worth $17-million, on the ground that this flowing gold belonged to the Bolivian people and was not to be drained off by foreign exploiters at a fraction of its real worth; he broke up the tin monopoly, controlled by an international pool which the Rothschilds dominate; he encouraged education and conservation of natural resources; but he signed his own death warrant when he refused to let private internationalists continue to issue and control the money of Bolivia's Central Bank. He made money a government prerogative. He was popular with the common people. So was Abraham Lincoln!

A Metaphorical Hanging Needed

Mr. R. R. Stokes, the Member of Parliament who has been warring on the international money changers, made the following statement in the House of Commons:

"It is my conviction that the Governor of the Bank of England and his satellites will, metaphorically speaking at least, have to be hung from the lamp-posts before we get the kind of economic situation we desire . . . A wise man has said that you cannot have the British Empire as a closed trading corporation and have peace."

Ghost of League of Nations Wakes to Oust U.S.S.R.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND—The League of Nations, internationally regarded as a dead monument of the World War, returned to life in a sudden burst of spirit by expelling Russia from membership because of her wanton aggression on Finland.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, with the Treaty of Versailles. It has always been dominated by Great Britain and France, but more so by the former through the Bank of England, which dictates League finances in the last analysis.

The colonial empire of Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the others gave England a clear majority of votes which was one of the inherent weaknesses of the League itself.

Nine nations abstained from voting: Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which are little more than protectorates of Russia through non-aggression pacts; Denmark, Norway and Sweden, who feel imperiled by Russia; Switzerland, because of her tradition of neutrality; Bulgaria, the only Balkan nation friendly to Russia; and China, who refused to oust Russia because of Soviet aid to her against Japan. Thirty other nations voted for expulsion of Russia from the League.

An aftermath of the resurrection was Russia's accusation that America, through Vice Consul Donald B. Edgar, who attended the closed League Assembly Session as an observer, had engineered the expulsion. Great Britain also was blamed, while the Russian press added that the U.S.S.R. was, by the decision, released from further obligations to the League agreements.

England's Farm Army Is Failure

LONDON, ENGLAND—The British government's scheme to put women on the land to replace men called for military service has proven a ghastly failure.

Of the 25,000 girls who have received the so-called training—a bare month in which to absorb the essentials of agriculture—only 2,000 have been given jobs. The rest have been turned adrift.

So serious is the situation that the British Cabinet is studying the possibilities of higher wages to entice men back to the soil and decreasing the age limit under which farm workers would be exempted from joining the army.

Land workers in Britain number approximately 600,000 at present. The Minister of Agriculture, Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, claims he needs at least 100,000 more farm hands to accomplish the government's project to get a million and a half fallow acres plowing by spring. The problem is intensified by the fact that 15,000 more young farm hands are scheduled to be called for military service next month.

The reasons for the farm failure is the fact that England has become industrialized for nearly two centuries with a steady drain of manpower from the farms. For years, under this industrialization, England's young men were attracted to the cities, and farm lands were virtually taxed out of existence, a process which kept debts high and wages low.

The official training, furthermore, is wholly inadequate, and farmers are reluctant to entrust valuable machinery and valuable stock into unskilled hands. The winter routine has set in which seriously limits the opportunities for unskilled labor. And finally, there is serious discontent within the organization itself.

According to the *Farmers Weekly,* Miss Calmady-Hamlyn, a lady with considerable agricultural experience, who helped to organize the Women's Farm Army, has resigned because she was gravely dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing. She said in an interview:

"I feel that I have been deluded into recruiting girls, and getting them to throw up their work, believing that they would get fed, clothed, trained and placed on suitable farms. Now they have found that there are no jobs, no uniforms, and no posts for them. They are being turned adrift, while we who are the organizers of the Land Army are having our right of free speech stifled by being prevented from criticizing these things we know are taking place."

People of Germany Hate This War, But Carry On

WHAT APPEARS to be one of the fairest pieces of recent reporting on the state of mind in Germany was a communication sent to the *Baltimore Sun* by Lathrop Stoddard. He finds this war and its regulative restrictions severely irritating to the German people, but nowhere does he encounter a "defeatist" attitude or a cracking up of national morale.

Mr. Stoddard's article says in part:

"After five weeks in Germany, my outstanding impression is that nobody here has any use for the war. I do not refer only to public opinion in Berlin. I have traveled through west-central Germany as far as the Rhineland and the North Sea coast and I have also made a trip to Vienna. Everywhere I found precisely the same attitude toward the war. All the many Germans I have met think the war is a confounded nuisance.

"Furthermore, as the weeks pass and nothing much happens on the Western front, the war tends to become a bore. You can't get very excited over intermittent land skirmishes, a few airplane dog fights or an occasional submarine exploit.

War Restrictions Extremely Irritating

"Meanwhile the numberless irritations of a strictly rationed daily life go steadily on. People in the cities haven't any too much to eat, and they have to fuss with their multitudinous food cards every time they buy a mea[illegible]. They certainly have [illegible]much to wear, yet to get that little, they must go through the rigamarole of clothing cards and *Bezugsheine.*

"Practically everything must be bought in limited quantities, and quite a few things cannot be bought at all. Social life has been disrupted or distorted by the general blackout. While there is little acute suffering, everyday life is full of minor irritants and nothing is quite normal.

"However, we should not infer from all this that the German people are in what the French call a 'defeatist' mood. Not once have I heard a single German, high or low, rich or poor, suggest even in the most confidential talk that Germany should throw up the sponge and accept peace terms along the lines which Britain and France have intimated as their war aims.

"To give up Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, for example, appears to Germans simply unthinkable . . . What gripes the Germans most is that they have to fight for what they now hold . . . When they found themselves suddenly plunged into a decisive struggle with the Western powers, the Germans were literally stunned.

(Continued on Page 17)

$15,000 IN 136 PRIZES! EIGHT HANDSOME CA
GREAT 'FORWARD AMERICA' CONTEST OPENS

THE great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine is off today to a flying start. With $15,000.00 in automobile and cash prizes waiting for 136 winners, the competition spreads to all states of the Union.

Eight wondrously handsome, brand new, 1940-model automobiles. A Grand Prize of a $2,995.00 Cadillac! A Second Prize of a $2,245.00 Chrysler! A Third Prize of a sleek $1,483.00 Lincoln-Zephyr! A Fourth Prize of a gorgeous $1,440.00 LaSalle! A Fifth Prize of a snaky $1,152.00 Pontiac! A Sixth Prize of a $985.00 De Soto Custom! A Seventh Prize of an $805.00 Plymouth De Luxe! An Eighth Prize of a $777.00 Ford! A Ninth Prize of $500.00 in cash! One hundred grand cash prizes over and above these! Twenty-seven special cash prizes totalling $1,000.00.

There you have the line-up of valuable awards that will go to those men and women, boys and girls, who turn in the largest number of vote-getting subscriptions during the next 15 weeks.

All prizes will be awarded according to votes. Read carefully the vote schedule on this page. Then: Ready! Get set! GO!

YOU HAVE 15 WEEKS TO WIN

In only 15 weeks this great Contest will be over — and 136 readers will be made happy. You now reading these lines have as good a chance to win as any Contestant—if you work.

Get on the telephone this minute. Tell all your friends you are entering the Contest and need their help. Start to organize TONIGHT. Aim right at that Cadillac, the Grand Prize. Think! How many people in this country have a chance to delve their fingers into a prize-list like the one on this page?

The prizes are absolutely FREE to winners. It costs you not one penny to enter the Contest or to go through to Victory. You do not even need to be a subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE in order to compete. The Contest is open to any man or woman, boy or girl of good reputation.

The purpose of this great chance we are giving our readers is (1) to help drive the circulation of our weekly to the half-million mark and (2) to help make it possible for Father Coughlin to remain on the nation's radio. The net proceeds, after all costs, go directly into the Broadcasting Fund.

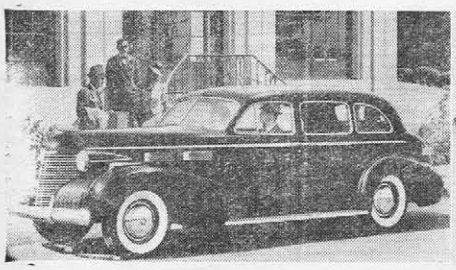
ENTRANCE IS FREE AND EASY

Here's how you enter the Contest:

Merely fill out the Nomination Blank on this page and send it to the "Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan." That starts you off with 5,000 votes.

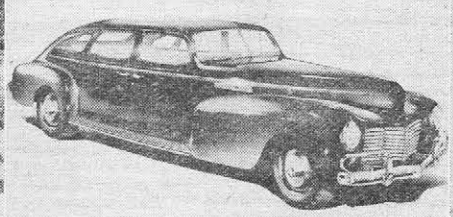
Just as soon as possible, send in at least one yearly subscription, using the First Subcription Coupon also on this page. If you do not happen to have this Coupon, send in your first YEARLY subscription anyway. This will earn for you a quick 20,000 additional votes.

GRAND PRIZE



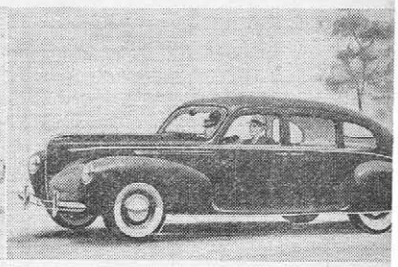
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

SECOND PRIZE



Chrysler Crown Imperial

THIRD PRIZE

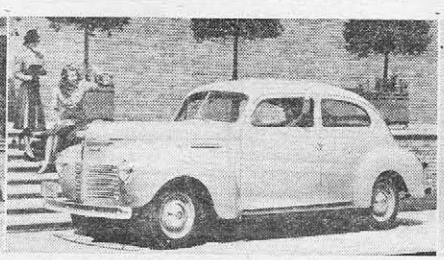


Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

SIXTH PRIZE

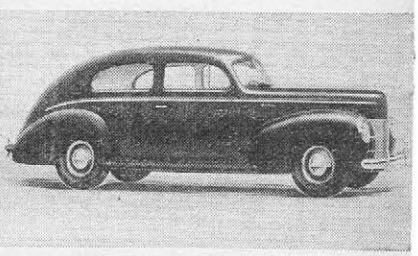
De Soto Custom Sedan

SEVENTH PRIZE



Plymouth De Luxe Sedan

EIGHTH PRIZE



Ford Tudor De Luxe

Be sure to address all contest correspondence to
'CONTEST MANAGER,' SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICH.

CARS! $3,118 IN CASH!
S TODAY—*Enter Now!*

This first subscription can be your own or that of some other person.

Do these things TODAY and you are on your way. Another sound reason for entering early is that your Bonus Votes for the period between now and March 4 are higher than they will ever be again. The subscriptions you obtain NOW might determine your victory and your winning the Grand Prize. Study the Schedule of Bonus Votes. It is very important. Also study well the Contest Rules.

Promptness is the keynote of the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. On the very day your Nomination Blank reaches our offices, you will be sent all necessary information and materials. You will be given every help and cooperation. Your every question will be answered quickly and correctly.

Your chance is before you now—perhaps the greatest you have ever had. Grasp it early—while there is plenty of time for you to work and win.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is one of the best known and most popular weeklies in America. You won't find it hard to obtain subscriptions. Remember, both old subscriptions (renewals) and new ones count equally on the Schedule of Regular Votes. But, the big Bonus Votes are given for new subscriptions.

That's all you need know. Nothing now remains but for you to "hit the ball" up the trail to Victory.

Fill in and mail your Nomination Coupon this very day — for Christianity, America and Father Coughlin.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

IS *Your Prize* HERE?

GRAND PRIZE	**$2,995.00**
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	**2,245.00**
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	**1,483.00**
Lincoln-Zephyr, V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	**1,440.00**
LaSalle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	**1,152.00**
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	**985.00**
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	**805.00**
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	**777.00**
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	**500.00**
100 Grand Cash Prizes	**1,618.00**
27 Special Cash Prizes	**1,000.00**
Total of Awards	**$15,000.00**

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA votes up to March 4; 30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

RULES *of the Contest*

1. Open to any person more than 16 years of age, except employes of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, their families or close relatives. The management reserves the right to reject objectionable nominations.

2. Contestants may obtain subscriptions anywhere and may be assisted by any person. Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the Contest.

3. Votes are not transferable from one active contestant to another active contestant. Contestants cannot withdraw in favor of other active contestants; nor can contestants give or transfer subscriptions to another contestant.

4. Votes will be issued on paid-in-advance subscriptions (new or renewal) for SOCIAL JUSTICE, including Coupons and free votes.

5. A *new* subscriber is one who was not taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail when the Contest was announced. Votes are issued subject to verification. Contestants who turn in old (or renewal) subscriptions marked "new" may forfeit votes received on such subscriptions.

6. No statement, assertion or promise, either written or verbal, made by any of the solicitors, agents, contestants, or any other than published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, will be recognized by the publishers or the Contest management.

7. All Contestants are held responsible for all moneys collected. They must remit such amounts in full on schedule at frequent intervals or on demand to the Contest Department.

8. Prizes are to be delivered in Detroit, Michigan, to winners without cost as soon as the official judges announce the results of the Contest. In case of ties duplicate prizes or their equivalent will be awarded.

9. The management reserves the right to place additional prizes on the list.

10. The Contest opens on January 1, 1940, and closes April 15.

11. Any questions or controversies that may arise are to be settled by the Contest Manager, and his decision will be final and conclusive.

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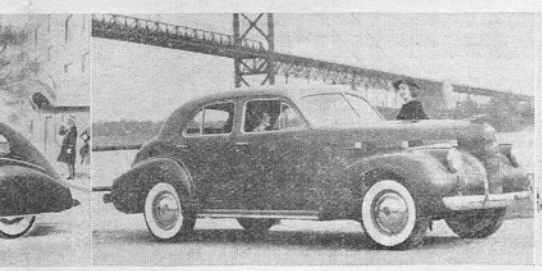
13. By entering the Contest, a Contestant agrees to accept the decisions of the Contest Management and official judges as final.

FOURTH PRIZE



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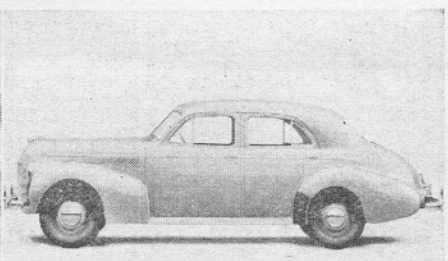

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My Name is .....

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City or Town ..... *State* .....

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

The Voice of Congress

Either from the Congressional Record, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR.

A Living Wage Is a Moral Right

By HON. JOSIAH W. BAILEY
Senator from North Carolina

As a Moral question, and as a moral obligation from one man to another, every man who employs people ought to pay for a day's work and pay enough for a decent day's living.

Every man on earth who works, who is in earnest, who tries, ought to have every possible reward in life: he ought to have a family, a home; he ought to have a chance to educate his children; his wife ought to have the conveniences which other women have. The whole conception of life, the whole moral obligation between me and my fellows is that I should wish for every man to have as good a chance as I have had.

I am arguing now wholly on the constitutional ground as to the power of the Congress, not the humanity of a wage. If it were up to me to fix the wages for the people of the United States, and I could get the wealth out of the country to pay them, I would see that every man had enough money to take care of his wife and children, own his own home, educate his children, and have good clothes, and all the conveniences and things in life which make for happiness. But that is not based on acts of Congress. That is based on the creation of annual wealth by people who labor. That is the problem of our time.

Trouble at Home Must Come First

By HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
Senator from Kansas

No One Seems to want war but a few of the big fellows. We do not need to fight another war for the international bankers. It is not the job of the United States to police the world. Why try to butt in elsewhere? Why let the war lords of Europe drag us into another war as they would like to do?

This is a good time for us to go abroad looking for trouble. There is too much trouble in Europe to be had for the looking.

Anyway, we have troubles enough at home to keep us busy.

Helping the farmer save his farm; helping the unemployed get jobs; helping business to get back on its feet; starting to balance the Federal budget; working out a more equitable and better-balanced tax system; in other words, setting our own house in order is a big enough job to keep us busy for some time to come without taking on a foreign war.

If We Conscript Men We Can Draft Wealth

By HON. MORRIS SHEPPARD
Senator from Texas

The Constitution says, "Congress shall have power to raise and support an Army." Here are two grants of authority connected by a conjunction. One says Congress has power to raise an Army. The other says Congress has power to support an Army. The one cannot exist without the other. Of what effect is an Army without ammunition, without guns, without food? The power to equip, feed, and clothe an Army and the power to raise an Army are inseparable ingredients of any war.

But in the last war we had the inconsistent situation of a Government that raised an army by compulsory draft laws and supported that army by voluntary appeals for money. We commanded men and begged for money. Yet the Constitution grants us authority to raise funds by methods as equally mandatory as those used to call men to the colors. If the selective-draft law was constitutional, and it was upheld in all of the selective-draft cases, then it is constitutional to draft capital.

If you can draft men, you can draft money. If you can take one man's services, you can take another man's credit. *If you can take one man's blood, you can take another man's gold!*

We Are Too Tolerant of Subversives

By HON. PAT HARRISON
Senator from Mississippi

Tolerance is an outstanding quality of the American character, but we must, nevertheless, consider the consequences of fostering within this country representatives of various political doctrines which are the antithesis of the principles underlying our American system of government.

No one has ever put this thought better than the Honorable William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives, before a joint session commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congress of the United States under the Constitution.

Speaker Bankhead said: "There are evidences of certain sinister influences and minorities now seeking to sap and mine the pillars of this temple of freedom. We may have been too generous in our hospitality to them. We may have been too tolerant of some of their recent manifestations of subversive treachery. We have sought with rather grim patience to respect the guaranty of freedom of speech; but it may be only fair to admonish all such groups that they take counsel of their prudence, lest by going one step too far, it will be too late to escape the wrath and indignation of all real Americans."

Federal Concentration No Remedy For Ills

By HON. WILLIAM H. KING
Senator from Utah

In the Light of present conditions, can it be said that we possess the form of government contemplated by the fathers; are not the states being destroyed; are not millions of individuals accepting alien views and clamoring for vital changes in our political and economic life? There are approximately 2-million persons who are upon the payrolls of the national Government, and the morale of many millions is being undermined by the false political doctrines which are being taught and the extension of the national Government into fields of private endeavor and control over areas which lie within the boundaries of sovereign states.

Professions of devotion to democratic principles and to what some call progressive policies are loudly proclaimed by many who are seeking fundamental changes in the Constitution, as well as in the relation of the states to the Federal Government. The progressivism of some persons is embodied in a doctrine that the Federal Government shall create a multitude of agencies and bureaus to whom shall be committed vast political power. Many of these policies aim at strengthening the Federal Government and transferring to it powers belonging to the states and to individuals.

Is It Sanity?

By HON. ROBERT REYNOLDS
Senator from North Carolina

I Sometimes think we have gone crazy. There are 11-million people out of employment in the United States.

In addition, there are 26-million people who are working only part time.

In addition to that, there are 3-million people on the W.P.A. rolls.

In addition, there are 300,000 youngsters, fine boys, in the C.C.C. camps.

In addition to that, there are 4-million people working for the Federal Government, the 48 State governments, the more than 3,200 counties, the more than 10,000 municipalities, and the more than 20,000 political subdivisions in the United States.

And here we are, with an indebtedness of $40-billion, worrying about Europe!

Capital and Labor Interdependent

By HON. LOUIS LUDLOW
Representative from Indiana

When, I Wonder, will we learn the lesson that in this country and under our form of government, capital and labor are interdependent? What the workingman wants is excellent wages, reasonable hours of employment, and healthful, sanitary working conditions. On the other end of the question there must be somebody with capital, somebody with finances and earning capacity to provide those wages and those working conditions, or the same will not be provided and the depression will go on and on, with the Government more and more edging into the field of private enterprise and more and more becoming the sole employer, which is a very gloomy and dangerous outlook.

The encouragement to business I propose, which means so much to the country in the hope it holds forth for an economic revival, can be extended without any taint of favoritism or special privilege. It can be done, and should be done, without condoning in the fraction of a degree any evil or monopolistic practices. On the contrary, it should aid to strengthen the arm of the Federal Trade Commission so as to keep it ever alert and active against unfair trade practices. The businessman should be held to strict moral and legal responsibility and should not be relieved of any of his obligations or responsibilities to society but, on the other hand, he should have reasonable assurance of Governmental encouragement and support as long as he performs his normal and useful function of fostering employment. I fear that in recent years he has been "the forgotten man" in our national equation, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he has been too much forgotten in respect to Governmental recognition of his real problems and overly remembered in respect to Governmental regimentation and punitive taxation.

U. S. Supreme Court Restores Farm Moratorium

By HON. WILLIAM LEMKE
Representative from N. Dakota

The Supreme Court of the United States re-established the Frazier-Lemke moratorium which the district courts, by their erroneous decisions, had in effect annulled. Its broad and far-reaching decision will be of immense benefit to debt-ridden farmers.

Chief Justice Hughes, in the Bartels case, just decided, informs some of the judges of the U. S. District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals that hereafter they must construe the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium in accordance with the plain English language of the Act.

In his opinion the Chief Justice, in plain language, tells these courts that a farmer is never too poor to go through bankruptcy. That he cannot be accused of bad faith because his liabilities exceed his assets.

He informs these courts that it is not bad faith for a farmer to take advantage of the Frazier-Lemke Moratorium —a Federal law.

I quote from the Chief Justice's opinion:

"The subsections of Section 75 which regulate the procedure in relation to the effort of a farmer-debtor to obtain a composition or extension contain no provision for a dismissal because of the absence of a reasonable probability of the financial rehabilitation of the debtor. Nor is there anything in these subsections which warrants the imputation of lack of good faith to a farmer-debtor because of that plight. The plain purpose of Section 75 was to afford relief to such debtors who found themselves in economic distress, however severe, by giving them the chance to seek an agreement with their creditors (subsections (a) to (r)) and, failing this, to ask for the other relief afforded by subsection (s). The farmer-debtor may offer to pay what he can, as Bartels did, and he is not to be charged with bad faith in taking the course for which the statute expressly provides.

"The statute is designed to provide an orderly procedure so as to give whatever relief may properly be afforded to the distressed farmer-debtor, while protecting the interests of his creditors by assuring the fair application of whatever property the debtor has to the payment of their claims, the priorities and liens of secured creditors being preserved."

I wonder how these judges of the lower courts feel in the face of this decision. Can they realize that they evicted hundreds and thousands of men, women and children from their homes? I wonder whether occasionally, in their silent chambers, they see the stoic anguish on the father's face, the tear-stained face of the mother whose children their rulings have made homeless?

All this because they could not or would not understand the plain English language of the *Frazier-Lemke Moratorium Act*. Because suave attorneys—in one case paid $60,000 by the insurance companies to fight a bankrupt farmer — overcame their better judgment. Let us hope that from now on these judges will more fully realize their responsibilities to this Government and nation, and that they will reinstate, wherever possible, every case that they have so wrongfully and unjustly dismissed.

We Leave Youth $50-Million to Pay!

By HON. CHARLES L. GIFFORD
Representative from Massachusetts

I Said to the students of a large high school last week that we have wonderful confidence in the boys and girls of these days. "You have wonderful schools and are having wonderful training. I can prove to you that the Congress of the United States has remarkable and full confidence in you, because we are piling up a debt of $50-billion, believing that you are to be willing and competent to pay it."

Banks Own Stock U. S. Must Guarantee

By HON. WRIGHT PATMAN
Representative from Texas

In Regard to the use of gold, $15-billion in gold is sufficient for the issuance of $37½-billion of Government credit based upon a 40 per cent gold reserve. If we were to issue this credit quickly or suddenly it would be ruinous inflation and would absolutely destroy our financial system and we do not want that to happen. It is not the thing to do. But we can gradually and eventually use this gold for the purpose of issuing Government credit. The best way, I think, is for the Government to first own the Federal Reserve banks. We have these 12 banks which are not Government banks. They are not Federal banks. They are owned by private banks. Not one penny of their stock is owned by the Government. The private banks have invested $134-million only in those 12 great institutions.

When those 12 banks want bonds, in open-market transactions, they buy those bonds. They own now $2½-billion of Government bonds. On whose credit were those bonds purchased? Why, on the Government's credit.

Take a Federal Reserve note that you have in your possession or examine any Federal Reserve note and you will find on it that the Federal Reserve banks do not agree to pay that money. You will find that the United States Government guarantees payment of that note, which is a blanket mortgage on the property of all the people of this country.

150-Year-Old Money System Needs Fixing

By HON. ELMER THOMAS
Senator from Oklahoma

We Now Have in common circulation the following kinds of dollars:

Standard silver dollars worth intrinsically some 35 cents, silver certificates, United States notes, and Federal Reserve notes.

Silver certificates are the only class of our money which may be redeemed. These certificates state on their face—

That there is on deposit in the Treasury of the United States of America one dollar in silver payable to the bearer on demand.

Literally construed, this promise means that upon presentation of a silver certificate for redemption, the Treasury will weigh out a dollar's worth of silver.

However, under the law, our Government redeems dollars with other dollars —probably of the same kind.

Today our monetary system is about 150 years old, and about as chaotic as in the early Colonies.

Wealth From Debt State Socialism

By HON. DANIEL A. REED
Representative from New York

I Wish to record a quotation from A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, admittedly a spokesman for the Administration:

"If wealth is to be created by creation of Government debt, the scope of Government enterprise must be largely increased. Briefly, the Government will have to enter into the direct financing of activities now supposed to be private and a continuance of that direct financing must be inevitably that the Government ultimately will control and own those activities. * * * Over a period of years the Government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants of the United States."

This is socialism.

State of the Nation

Hull Trade Pacts Before New Congress

Historic Battle Impends Over Renewal of Act to Expire in June

(By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A major legislative battle looms in the next session of the United States Congress over Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

At stake are the foreign policy of the New Deal, the tariff question, the plight of the American farmer and industrialist, and last, but not least, the presidential aspirations of Cordell Hull.

It will be a bitter fight, probably eclipsing the historic legislative battle that accompanied the Smoot-Hawley Act in 1930.

The *Trade Agreements Act* went into effect on June 12, 1934, and a great deal of propaganda attended its birth. The New Deal was still in its honeymoon era and the promises made were believed; but now cold, hard facts and unanswerable results take all the coloring away and leave the Trade Agreements in naked relief.

Trade Act Extended to June 12, 1940

On March 1, 1937, the *Trade Agreements Act* was renewed, but even at that time, all its effects on the American farmer and industrialist were not apparent to a majority of the Congress. A fight was made against it but, nevertheless, it was extended until June 12, 1940. Today, a far larger majority awaits in the Congress to oppose the matter.

A superficial analysis of the list of reciprocity trade agreements indicates that though the so-called "democracies" — Great Britain and France—have benefited, no progress has been made in trade relations with the so-called "aggressors" — Germany, Italy or Japan. On the other hand, nine of the twenty agreements (Czechoslovakia excluded), are with nations whose imports are historically of little significance.

Those who oppose the Hull Treaties feel that with trade agreements among 21 nations, and five more in the process of negotiation, we have used the reciprocity device to grant political favors here and economic favors there, with little respect for the demands of our own domestic economy and in that economy with no respect for agriculture, the backbone of American life.

Furthermore, the fight will be made against the act by those who represent regional and commodity interests because they justly feel they have been penalized by the Hull Agreements.

They state with considerable vehemence that when we purchase foreign products, such as Argentina beef, we use the product of a foreign farmer which has been processed in a foreign factory by foreign labor. It has been transported on a foreign railroad to a harbor in which a foreign bottom lies. The cargo is insured by a foreign agent and transported to America, to be sold under the American market to the destruction of the American farmer.

Coalition Promises Opposition Majority

In the House, the opposition will be led by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican leader, and it has been predicted that by means of a coalition of the Republicans and only 50 Democrats, further renewal will be defeated. He will be supported by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts.

CORDELL HULL

In the Senate, Senator McNary, Republican leader, will head the fight, but on the Democratic side, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, will support the opposition, assisted by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, outstanding foe of trade treaties.

Senator Wheeler opposed the *Smoot-Hawley Act*, but feels that, in view of unemployment in this country, depreciated foreign currencies, and the general chaotic situation abroad, there should be no further reduction in tariffs until currencies are stabilized and some kind of normal trade relations restored.

Opposition of Wheeler and Johnson reflects the unpopularity of the program in the West. Vandenberg and Capper, both from the Midwest, are outstanding foes of the whole reciprocity program. Mr. Vandenberg favors a cost-of-production tariff plan.

Only recently, the American people were given the surprise of their lives when Senator Key Pittman, Nevada, who has supported the New Deal in almost every important piece of legislation, came out publicly against the Hull Reciprocal Trade Treaties. If the proposed Hull treaty with Chile goes into effect, the copper mines of Nevada will be practically shut down, and Senator Pittman has been obliged to represent his constituents.

Secretary Hull Uncompromising Advocate

The Administration, on the other hand, knows that many regional interests feel they have a grievance and while they have not committed themselves to any suggestion of compromise, yet they may be forced to it. One such compromise now proposed is that an amendment be passed which will permit each new trade agreement to lie before the House and Senate for thirty days before becoming effective. Congress, during this period, could veto the entire agreement or any item in it.

There is one man, however, who will not compromise and that is the author of the Trade Agreements, Cordell Hull. Even his foes admit that he has displayed dogged determination in adhering to the advantages of the program. In fact, he is so ardently devoted to them, that he sometimes appears to have lost all sight of their disadvantages.

The present strategy in the Senate is to organize a coalition of Democrats and Republicans and give the impression that the opposition is of spontaneous origin, because if the Republicans take the lead, the whole matter will be smothered in a political wrangle and the real issues sidetracked by party bitterness.

Strategy is needed to win the fight, but more important than strategy in the legislatures, are the cold, hard facts of failure and penalty to the American farmer and industrialists. If the opposition sticks to these facts, they will overshadow political considerations.

Whichever side eventually wins, a historic legislative battle looms on the horizon, and the hope of both the American farmer and industrialist is that *facts* will prevail.

Questions and Answers

Q. How much money has the Dies Committee been appropriated by the Congress to investigate un-American activities and does it desire more?

A. The Dies Committee was appropriated $25,000 and at a subsequent session of Congress was appropriated $100,000. The Committee is asking for an additional $100,000, and it should be given.

Q. What is the derivation of January?

A. The Roman God Janus presided over the beginning of everything; hence the first month of the year was named after him.

Q. What calendar is in common usage today?

A. The Gregorian Calendar is in common usage today, devised by Pope Gregory XIII together with a Council of Astronomers, in 1582. Previous to this time the Julian calendar, introduced by Julius Caesar, was in vogue but because of inaccuracies, it was changed. It has been claimed that the Gregorian calendar is so nearly exact that there will be an error of one day only in 3,500 years.

Q. What countries are under embargo penalties at the present time?

A. At the present time, a "moral embargo" exists against Japan and Russia, for the shipment of airplanes and materials essential to the manufacture of airplanes. In this latter category is included molybdenum (an essential ingredient for hard steel) of which America has a virtual monopoly, and aluminum.

Q. What is wrong with the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board which is the agency to administer the Act?

A. The Wagner Act has most laudable objectives, but unintentionally, it was written so that labor is given certain rights without corresponding duties, while management is given specific duties with no corresponding rights. The N.L.R.B. has been charged with partiality toward the C.I.O. in administering the act.

Q. What does the Cost-of-Production Bill, now pending in Congress, propose to do for the farmer?

A. It proposes to guarantee to the farmer a fair price for his products, based upon the cost of producing them. This price would represent actual production cost, plus a reasonable profit for his labor.

Q. Why is Secretary Hull's Reciprocal Trade program unwise and uneconomic?

A. Because it endeavors to increase exports of American manufactured goods at the expense of American agriculture. In return for purchasing products of American factories, foreign countries are permitted to export to this country farm products which compete with the products produced domestically by American agriculture.

Q. When was Ohio admitted into the Union?

A. Ohio was admitted March 1, 1803.

What contribution have the laws of Solon, the "dictator" of Ancient Greece, to make toward modern legislation on the vital subject of interest and usury?

See Page 7 of this edition for the answer.

MONEY

The Root of All Evil

WE KNOW that money is a medium of exchange used as a reckoner or counter in place of a direct exchange of goods for goods. The function of money is to make more easy the exchange of goods and services.

Money is, therefore, *anything* commonly used and accepted as a medium of exchange. It may be any object (paper, metal, beads), as long as it is recognized and accepted as a receipt of delivery of goods or services by its users and those by whose sovereign power it was created.

The substance of which money is made is unimportant. It is the legal status given to money by Government stamp that really makes it acceptable by all as money.

The public seal or stamp imprinted upon the substances, i.e., paper, metal, beads, makes it money. Judge Joel Tiffany, in his authoritative study *"Government and Constitutional Law,"* states:

"The currency value is in the stamp, when used as money, and not in the use of the metal independent of the stamp. In other words, the money quality is the authority which makes it current and gives it power to accomplish the purpose for which it was created."

The only reason why such metals, such as gold or silver, were used for money is because they were durable substances and could not be easily counterfeited, and because printing and engraving were not invented.

The seal or imprint that should always be placed upon money is that of the National Government. This is because it is the sovereign stamp or seal of the Government which gives money its legal authority and quality.

Under our existing laws, only a limited amount of money is originated by the National Government, approximately 5 per cent. The balance of our money is created by private corporations, commonly called banks, notably the privately-owned Federal Reserve System.

The Government, representing all the people, through the Congress of the United States, should create all of our money, as provided in the Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Part 5: namely: *"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."*

At the present time, the Congress has delegated for private profit this power to originate our money by means of the National Bank Act of 1863 and the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, as well as intermediary and subsequent enactments. This remains a gross violation of the Constitution, just as the first A.A.A. and the N.R.A. which were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

This violation continues because every time a Franklin, a Jefferson, a Jackson, or a Lincoln, or any other honest public servant attempted to arouse the people to the gross fraud from which they suffer, the private money creators—international bankers—arise in their might and use their controlled press, their bootlick politicians, their office boy bankers, even their docile clergymen, and their power over the prosperity of America, to smash the drive for economic freedom.

PROBLEM: What gives money its public acceptance? Who creates more than three-quarters of our money today in violation to the Constitution?

Let U. S. Investigate Stabilization Fund

Only a Few Unelected Experts Know How Our Treasury Operates

This is the second in a series of articles prepared especially for readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE on the secret operations of the United States Treasury's $2-billion Stabilization Fund.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the *Gold Reserve Act* of 1934, the Secretary of the Treasury is not required to divulge any of the Stabilization Fund's operations. It, therefore, remains a secret fund—secret to the President, to the Secretary, to the advisers of the Secretary, and secret to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the agency of the Treasury, privately owned, never elected by the people, with knowledge of its power to rig the world's financial markets, with responsibility under no law, civil or criminal. The power of that $2-billion Stabilization Fund is the power to make billions of speculative profit in the markets of the world!

It is the common understanding that for practical purposes the Secretary of the Treasury must rely upon foreign exchange experts, not alone for technical advice, but for the very operation of the Stabilization Fund itself.

Under a principle as old as the Constitution itself, the Senate of the United States has the approval or the power to confirm major executive appointees. It has always exercised its right to inquire into their qualifications, and it has frequently summoned them before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to inquire into their fitness to hold office.

U.S. Should Know Who Controls Destiny

In no spirit of contravention to the secrecy of the operation of the Stabilization Fund, we deem it the public duty of the Senate to inquire into the personnel chosen without such confirmation to manage our Stabilization Fund in the markets of the world. In other words, when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York becomes appointed the fiscal agency of the United States Treasury, to carry out the financial operations, personnel is cloaked under the corporate and quasi-public character of the bank.

There is needed today an investigation of the entire set-up to establish definitely whether through ignorance or incompetence, whether through deliberation, *or, perchance, through the influence of international minds*, our Treasury advisers and agents are operating to defeat the will of Congress with respect to the Stabilization Fund.

What we need to know particularly is whether these Treasury advisers, taken for their technical experience in the exchange markets, have any conception whatsoever of the laws passed by Congress and the intent and purpose of these laws.

Do they know the objectives laid down by Congress so that their work can be in the spirit of harmony and a sympathetic understanding with respect to those objectives?

International Bankers Flout U.S. Interests

The assumption that they do know the objectives, the spirit, and the intent of our monetary legislation is not borne out by the facts. For, as concerns those objectives, as written on the Statute Books of the nation, they have achieved results so diametrically opposed that we need to discover whether the will of the people has been flouted and whether the public interest, having turned to technicians to carry out its purposes, has had foisted upon it private interests seeking a banker's gain.

The great deliberations of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, on Monetary Affairs, the deliberations of Congress itself, and the action taken in positive legislation were sound and deserving of the utmost praise from every patriotic citizen in America. The trouble was not with the policy laid down by Congress. The trouble was not specifically with gold revaluation. The trouble has been in the execution of the Acts of Congress, in the misuse of the Stabilization Fund, and in its secrecy—a secrecy which up until now has prohibited Congress from knowing its operations and yet has permitted the advisers of the Treasury, including its head of the Stabilization Fund, and an official of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the banks with which he does business, to know precisely what the Treasury is doing, while that knowledge is withheld from the Congress which drafted the legislation.

'Supply and Demand' Sets Exchange Rates

Quoting from hearings before a Subcommittee on the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate, Seventy-Sixth Congress, First Session, on March 2nd, 1939; we submit the following testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.:

SENATOR ADAMS: Mr. Secretary, as a matter of enlightening my own ignorance a little, may I ask you this question: You used the term here, on Page 2 of your prepared statement, that practically all of the countries in the world except the United States have either a floating currency or one which is subject to exchange controls.

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Yes.

SENATOR ADAMS: Just what is meant by a floating currency, and to what extent is that type of currency a redeemable currency?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Well, in explanation of what I mean by a floating currency, let us take, for example, the illustration of the pound sterling or the franc. Their prices for gold change nearly every day; the price is never the same price two days running. Except Belgium, the only currency which is fixed is the dollar. Our dollar is fixed at $35 an ounce of gold. Practically all of the countries in the world figure their currency at plus or minus $35 an ounce; and ours has been fixed at $35 an ounce, now for five years.

SENATOR BANKHEAD: You say that the French currency changes every day?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Nearly every day.

SENATOR BANKHEAD: Does that change with the market price of gold, or what changes it?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Well, I suppose it is within the realms of supply and demand, according to the need.

SENATOR BANKHEAD: In other words, how is that daily price fixed? Is it automatic, following the value of the price of gold, or is it done by decree or Government order? Or what fixes it?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: No; there is no automatic fixing of the franc. It is permitted to float; and it varies as the people buy and sell it; and it changes with demand, depending on how many people want to buy and sell the franc. It varies nearly every day.

SENATOR BANKHEAD: Is that based upon fluctuations of the exchange?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Of the exchange rates?

Mr. Morgenthau Calls in the Experts

SENATOR BANKHEAD: I mean the daily market exchange rates. How do they find out?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Mr. Chairman and Senator Bankhead, would it be agreeable to you to hear from Mr. Knoke on these points? He is vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, our fiscal agent, and is in charge of their foreign department. Would it be agreeable to you to have him testify?

SENATOR GLASS: (Chairman of the subcommittee): Yes.

A few minutes later the following question was put to the Secretary of the Treasury, during the same hearings:

SENATOR TOWNSEND: Then I notice, Mr. Secretary, that you have a profit of $105,371.27 on silver transactions. What were the mechanics of that profit?

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: May I ask Mr. Lockhead to answer that question?

SENATOR TOWNSEND: Yes, sir.

SENATOR GLASS: Certainly.

These two instances garnered at random from the report of the hearings, amply confirms charges that the Stabilization Fund is operated by so-called "experts," who are not elected, who have not been confirmed by the United States Senate and who have turned the Stabilization Fund, to all intents and purposes, into a $2-billion gambling fund, and therefore, they *are obliged to work in secret!*

Why the need for such unholy secrecy if the matter of the Stabilization Fund was ever an honest transaction? Let the new Congress demand an investigation of it at once!

In a subsequent article SOCIAL JUSTICE will tell how the plain object of the Stabilization Fund was "to protect the foreign commerce of the United States against the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies," and how just the opposite has been the result during the last five years.

Communist Quiz

(This is the age of desperate Communist propaganda. Ol' Marse Stalin has gotten drunk with power and disgraced the entire Communist family; Adolf Hitler, Communism's renegade uncle, has turned up and added to the disgrace. Stalin has gone off on a toot with Hitler, has messed up Poland and Finland with his hairy paws. For this reason Communists in America are deperate, and upon their desperation this week's quiz is written.)

QUESTIONS

1. Since the Stalin-Hitler pact was signed, Communism in the United States is dead—for all practical purposes—isn't it?

2. What is the Communist position on Attorney General Frank Murphy, and why?

3. When Russia sent her Red hordes across the Finnish border in concerted infantry, tank and artillery attack; sent her Red airfleet across the border to bomb Helsinki and other Finnish towns, the *Daily Worker* called it a defense against Finnish invasion. Thus, what would you call it if Finland actually *were able* to send her army of 250,000 across the Russian border against Russia's army of 10-million or 15-million men?

4. In every decade the Communists present several outstanding figures who typify Communism in action. Thus, name Communism's: (1) outstanding publicist; (2) outstanding smearer; (3) greatest patriot; (4) most illustrious son; (5) most popular writer; (6) most typical Communist; (7) most adept muckraker; (8) most accomplished literary acrobat; (9) greatest money-getter; (10) loudest Communist.

5. Problem: A. owns a hall and refuses to rent it to the American Legion for a patriotic rally. B. owns a hall and refuses to rent it to the Communist Party for a Moscow, money-making venture. How does the Communist Party regard A. and B.?

6. Were Communists at all influential in the recent Chrysler strike?

7. The Communist Party in America declares that it is against war, and because it is against war, the United States Government is attempting to throw Browder, Gannes, Wiener, and a flock of other Reds into the jug. How about it?

8. Says the *Daily Worker:* "M.I.T. Students Pack Hall, Give Browder Rousing Greeting." True?

9. Sections of the Russian army are revolting and deserting in Finland. Now why do you suppose they are doing that?

10. Correct this sentence: "The American League for Peace and Democracy is interested in preserving the *Bill of Rights* from the warmakers. It is interested in preserving the lives, liberties and happiness of the people of the world."

ANSWERS

1. Communism is about as dead as a frisky pup. In three months the Reds have been able to milk the poor of nearly $250,000 dollars; have been able to fasten themselves like leeches on labor organizations and political groups throughout the nation.

2. Although he condoned their sit-down strikes in 1936-7, they have turned on him now. Reason: He has indicated that he will toss Browder, Gannes, Weiner and lesser Reds into the clink on criminal charges.

3. The dictionaries have no words to describe it, and neither have the Communist liars.

4. (1) John L. Spivak; (2) John L. Spivak; (3) John L. Spivak; (4) John L. Spivak; (5) John L. Spivak; (6) John L. Spivak; (7) John L. Spivak; (8) John L. Spivak; (9) John L. Spivak; (10) John L. Spivak.

5. The Communists would regard A. as "a selfless, devoted patriot, zealous in the cause of the people." B. would be: "a tyrannical, despotic, bloodthirsty demagogue, an enemy of the masses, and a Fascist."

6. No more influential than President Roosevelt at a convention of Young Democrats.

7. The Communist Party is against war on Russia, but is in favor of war against Finland, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Roumania, Turkey and all the Balkans, BY Russia. Pay no attention to the Browder-Weiner claptrap. They are being jugged on criminal charges.

8. Strangely, it *is* true. They *did* give Browder a "rousing" greeting. They booed, hissed, yelled, catcalled, phooied, Bronx-cheered, and phfttt'd—and if that isn't a ROUSING greeting, then there never has been one.

9. What would you do if you had a dictator behind you, ready to stab you in the back, and the Finnish army in front of you?

10. Correction: "The American League for Peace and Democracy is interested in altering the *Bill of Rights* that it may apply exclusively to Communists; it is interested in preserving its own lives, liberties and happiness, but is not concerned with the systematic murder of millions in Russia."

Farm and Labor

Farmers Tired of New Deal Quack Measures

Republicans Hear Complaints Against Crop Control and Other Nostrums

THE NEWS: If the opinions of Illinois farmers testifying before a subcommittee of the Republican congressional committee on Agriculture can be accepted as a criterion, the New Deal agricultural program and Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements are extremely unpopular among American farmers.

In a recent hearing at Springfield, Ill., the subcommittee heard a parade of indignant farmers protest against the two Rooseveltian plans which have intensified rather than alleviated the nation's agricultural problem.

The farmers complained that the A.A.A. fostered an economy of scarcity which raised prices artificially and enabled foreign products to crowd domestic goods off American markets. The reciprocal treaties, the farmers declared, encouraged imports of foreign goods by lowering tariffs on products competitive with those raised in this country.

COMMENT: The farm situation admittedly is a baffling one, as past Administrations will attest. Under the New Deal it has become more perplexing. The Rooseveltian nostrums—crop control and subsidies, along with Secretary Hull's trade agreements, have pushed the farmer deeper into the mire of economic slavery. And the farmers of America know it.

Read what one of them told the committee at Springfield: "There is something badly the matter with this country. Even though we are farmers and work every day, we must admit we are on relief. Something must be done about it if our democracy is to last. . . . By 1950 our situation—if things go on like they are—will be much worse than it is now. We will be peasants like those farmers in Mexico and Russia."

Another man, still bitter at the New Deal for its hog slaughtering and crop control edicts, said: "I killed 143 head of hogs under the A.A.A. I plowed up my corn. Then I discovered that in the South the Government was telling people to raise hogs —while I destroyed mine—and to plant corn while I plowed mine up."

Sam H. Thompson, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and the American Farm Bureau Federation, stressing the comparatively picayunish farm income, pointed out that farmers comprise 25 per cent of the nation's population, own 18 per cent of the national wealth, but receive "much less than 5 per cent of the national income."

The relation of farm income to national prosperity was emphasized by L. Fred Winterroth, secretary of the Cost-of-Production League, who produced statistics showing that every billion dollars of farm income brings $1-billion to labor and adds $7-billion to the national income.

These farmers know what they are talking about. They know they are not receiving an equitable share of the nation's income and that until they do receive it America will not enjoy any real prosperity, because agriculture is the country's basic industry.

SOCIAL JUSTICE maintains that farm income can be raised to its proper level by adoption of the Cost-of-Production plan which would guarantee farmers a fair price for their products based upon the cost of producing them, plus a reasonable profit.

New Deal quack measures are proven failures. It is time American legislators and politicians foster a program, not of scarcity, as the New Deal has, but of plenty. It is time American farmers are released from the shackles of Governmental subsidies and are set free through operation of a sound, positive program—Cost-of-Production.

Tough Sledding for Secy. Hull

THE NEWS: In a letter to Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Secretary of State Cordell Hull ardently defended his reciprocal trade program and criticized Vandenberg's suggested substitute as "unsound and impractical."

Vandenberg had written Hull earlier, recommending that the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, under which Hull functions as sole tariff arbiter, be scrapped in favor of a commission designated and guided by Congress.

COMMENT: Mr. Hull has been very busy of late trying to sell his peculiar trade theories to the American public. How successful he has been may be determined at the next session of Congress when the Act will come under fire, or in the coming election campaign.

From all evidence to date, American farmers are wrought up about the Hull system, although the Secretary apparently is sincere in his belief of its efficacy. Sincerity, however, does not make logic—and neither does the Hull formula.

The Secretary condemned Vandenberg's advocacy of a commission which would regulate tariffs so in accordance with the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

"The existing Trade Agreements Act provides the best method of attaining precisely our objectives, and has successfully stood the test of practical application in the 22 agreements already negotiated," he wrote.

Farmers and economic experts do not share Hull's views regarding the "success" of his policy, for the farmers have been the goats of it. To drum up foreign business for American manufacturers, Hull has lowered import tariffs and permitted an influx of agricultural products to undersell domestic farmers. Foreign agricultural goods are cheaper because the cost of producing them is considerably less, due to lower wages and living standards. Vandenberg proposes to keep these products out of the country and thereby protect our own exploited farmers, give them increased markets and more income, which in the end stimulates industry.

Mr. Hull terms this "unsound," but why?

New Tax Law Shows No Brotherly Love in Philadelphia

THE NEWS: Determined to raise $18-million and balance the municipal budget for 1940, the city of Philadelphia has enacted a 1½ per cent tax on earned incomes of all persons working in the city and all Philadelphians working in or out of the city.

Application of the drastic measure is so widespread that even W.P.A. employes and relief clients working for their governmental dole are not exempted.

COMMENT: One can sympathize with efforts to restore the lost art of budget balancing in this era of reckless Governmental spending initiated by our President. But to revive the art in the manner prescribed by the Philadelphia statesmen is about as commendable as California's Ham and Eggs movement.

Already—and justly so—a roar of protest has issued from the A.F.L., the C.I.O. and independent labor groups. They have announced they will demand wage increases of 1½ per cent to compensate for their loss. Camden, N. J., citizens who work in Philadelphia, are sponsoring a buy-at-home program in retaliation.

The best to be said of the tax plan is that it is novel. Certainly it is not moral, for it hits the poor as well as the rich, in order to "keep it nondiscriminatory," as one official remarked. There is an example of a world gone beserk — one Governmental agency doling out relief money so that the poor unemployed may live; another taking away part of that meager income in order to balance a local budget.

New York Goes After Sharpers in Loan Business

THE NEWS: The New York State Department of Banks has gone fishing for loan sharks charging usurious interest rates.

The investigation has been in progress since September but was only recently disclosed by Bank Superintendent William R. White. It was begun, officials said, after members of the state legislature had received complaints against the policies and interest rates of many personal loan companies.

Tighter state control over the lending agencies and a reduction in legal interest rates may ensue, it was said, as a result of the investigation.

COMMENT: The personal loan business is no small enterprise in New York State. Licensed companies, *supposedly* operating under state control, number 290. They made more than 660,000 loans last year, totaling approximately $55-million.

On these loans they charged an average of 2.68 per cent interest per month, but fleeced the unfortunate needy borrower of another .01 per cent for tardiness in making payments. Thus, at 2.68 per cent a month, the borrower was forced to pay 32.16 per cent a year interest—plus an assessment whenever he was not prompt in paying the exhorbitant charge.

Loan sharks insist their high rates are necessary to cover their heavy overhead and losses on unsecured loans. The manner in which they bind two co-signers to guarantee repayment of loans, however, seems to indicate they take all precautions to insure payment. Anyone who has borrowed from a personal loan firm is familiar with their hounding tactics.

But these men of money have plenty of political power—enough to guard their usurious business from encroachments by justice. Last year they defeated 6 bills introduced in the state legislature to cut interest rates down to a semblance of reason.

Wallace Gets More Powers Over Farmers

THE NEWS: Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace has tucked another scalp on his belt—control of the Farm Credit Administration.

Dissatisfied with the more or less businesslike policies of that independent agency in granting loans to farmers, Wallace is reported to have whispered in President Roosevelt's ear that F. F. Hill, Farm Credit chief, should be removed in favor of A. G. Black, director of marketing for the Agriculture Department.

As a result, Hill resigned and Black, who can be counted upon to do Wallace's bidding and "liberalize" the Credit Administration's rules in respect to loans, has been installed to succeed him.

COMMENT: Thus we see Secretary Wallace is still concentrating on licking the farm problem by loans which make the farmer a serf of the New Deal. Instead of advocating a plan which would give the farmer a fair return for his products, as the Cost-of-Production bill would do, he persists in encouraging loans which are of no permanent advantage, but serve to increase the dictatorial power of Roosevelt, Wallace and Co.

It may be argued that farmers are badly in need of this assistance, which is true enough; but they would not be if the conditions which create such a situation were remedied. And the only remedy is a natural, not artificial, increase in agricultural income by means of a law guaranteeing the farmer a profit on his investment and labor.

This will never be achieved as long as a Federal Government, proclaiming to be solicitous for the welfare of the farmer, concerns itself primarily with tightening the halter around the farmer's neck, urging him to become more and more dependent upon Federal loans dished out by a political organization determined to perpetuate itself in office.

The Christian Way to End Industrial Class Warfare

MANY BUSINESS MEN in the United States are gradually awakening to one of the basic causes of industrial strife, of Communism's ability to deceive workers, and of the crack-up of the capitalistic system.

They are realizing that employes are not merely robots incidental to modern mass production but are human beings deserving of a fair living wage and a share of the wealth they help produce for capital.

An encouraging note illustrative of this was a dispatch from Chicago last week, reporting that 9 industrialists had founded the American Profit Sharing Institute, an organization dedicated to the formulation of "improved labor relations in industry as a safeguard to the impending danger to the capitalistic system."

The Institute, it was announced, will seek to establish a partnership relation between employer and employe by "insertion of flexibility into the industrial wage system through profit-sharing."

This is the Christian way. It is consistent with the principle set forth by Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI in their great labor encyclicals.

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Where Are the Others?

TO THE EDITOR:

After observing what has taken place in other countries — Spain, China and Mexico, for instance, one wonders why the people always wait until anti-Christ has so much control over nations and peoples that it is almost impossible to win back the freedom that rightfully belongs to them.

20-million Americans barely exist on relief crumbs; 13-million men have no jobs at all; starvation is in a land where there is plenty.

Pope Pius XI was not talking just to Father Coughlin when he issued his encyclical on the *Reconstruction of the Social Order*, and Father Coughlin can never straighten out the mess we have in this country all by himself.

I have fear that if more Christian leaders do not raise their voices and endeavor to put the Pope's encyclical into practice, they will have a great deal to account for on judgment day.

—M. G.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Let's Be Positive!

TO THE EDITOR:

What the world needs today is a positive approach to its problems. Some years ago when I taught physical training in the New York schools, the assistant director advised us to go into a school and get a "hill-top" view of the situation, find something good to praise always and then begin to help.

We were told to take positive action —not to start the day complaining and finding only the negative things in a child, but to tell him his good points and then kindly help him to overcome the bad ones. It worked like a charm.

One of the worst things that ever happened to education in the New York schools is the haphazard system of mental grading. The braggadocio, the cheater, the one who buys his way with gifts to the teachers, eventually lands in the so-called bright class. The slow classes are often used as an excuse for very little teaching on the grounds of what's the use.

This, to my mind, is communistic. It does away with Christian principles and makes school a dull, drab affair, when those upturned faces should be given hope, laughter and a friendly atmosphere. The teacher who uses negative tactics should be severely chastised.

Social justice begins before one is born and follows throughout life. Perhaps if one said to capitalists, Communists, New Dealers, Nazis, Imperialists, etc., "Here are your good points and these are your bad ones, let us work together for the common good of all," there would be peace.

—Marian Schroeder

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Friends Silent; Foes Active

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been distributing SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine at the churches and on the streets of New Haven in co-operation with a group that sponsors this activity. During the seven months we have placed SOCIAL JUSTICE before the public, I have made some observations.

It is not always possible to know all of Father Coughlin's friends. It is nearly always possible to know those who dislike him or his philosophy.

This is a better condition than the reverse, for we can at least combat it. Christians, who, by their withering smiles or caustic remarks, have succeeded in discouraging good boys selling the magazine, should try it on the godless who sell the dirty periodicals on display at their favorite newsstand or drug store.

Recently there was read a pledge in all the churches of the Hartford diocese, and the people were asked to take this pledge to refrain from purchasing or reading immoral literature. This is a splendid opportunity for such persons, and I am sure they will feel better.

In conclusion, it might enlighten them to look up Chesterton's definition of a paradox.

—James Boyle

New Haven, Conn.

Finland As a Symbol

TO THE EDITOR:

Stalin has certainly shown his true colors. He has caused much bitterness on the part of the people throughout the entire world, especially since his attack on little, heroic Finland. However, Finland is not alone in this battle —she has the moral support of every liberty-loving person who knows the fate of those who come under Stalin's rule.

Italy is aiding Finland by sending planes and instructors to fight the Bolsheviks of Red Russia. Germany also did her bit by allowing these planes to land and refuel in German territory before proceeding to Finland.

Sweden, England and Norway are also sending aid to the besieged little country that has honored her war-debt.

Now is the time to act! Defeat Communism here and you will be striking a stunning blow in Finland's behalf. You will not only help Finland, but you will be avoiding the similar fate that the Communists have in store for you.

—Francis Ainsworth, Jr.

Fall River, Mass.

Celts Proud of Heritage

TO THE EDITOR:

In the October 30th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, there appeared a letter by A. R. Simpson on German aggression. It appears to relate to Father Coughlin's "oratory filled with Celtic prejudice against Anglo-Saxon Great Britain."

Father Coughlin, it seems to me, is entirely impartial, sparing no nation or individual. He has never failed to bring to light the cause of world unrest and to place the responsibility where it belongs. Supposing, for the sake of discussion, that Father Coughlin is fully aware of his Celtic ancestry. Has Mr. Simpson ever heard of the rape of Ireland by the infamous Oliver Cromwell and his gang? Has Mr. Simpson ever heard of the Black and Tans?

Don't forget that thousands of "prejudiced" Celts wore the Imperial khaki in the last war, and many found their last resting place beneath the sod of Ypres, the Somme, etc. They were unprejudiced enough to forget the history of their native land, and heeded John Bull's propaganda regarding the terrible Hun.

Americans of Celtic origin do not, unfortunately, take a sufficient interest in the land of their forefathers. Theirs is a heritage filled with learning, culture and good will. Celts have traveled to every corner of the earth, carrying not the blood-stained sword of imperialism, but the cross of Christianity.

May I suggest to all Americans with imperial tendencies that there are vacancies in the Imperial army of Britain. If I were such a lover of imperialism, I would have the courage to fight for it.

It is my fervent prayer that Father Coughlin will be long spared to carry on for truth and justice.

—M. J. Gilfeather

New York City

England Hates Reds Now

TO THE EDITOR:

In 1938, when the Communist was pro-British and the British was pro-Russian, there wasn't much talk against Russia, but now that Russia is on the side of Germany and Finland is on the side of England, our pro-British press is spreading its propaganda against the Russian Bear.

Where were these anti-communistic newspapers in 1938, when they were on the same side of the Russian Bears in Spain?

—James O'Keefe

Philadelphia, Pa.

On the Home Front

TO THE EDITOR:

I listened to President Roosevelt's speech on October 9th, concerning the annual Community Chest drive. He mentioned, "Our home front must be defended at all hazards."

That is what I have tried to do all my life, but I have been defeated in my purpose by the H.O.L.C., just as innocent Poland was defeated by Nazi Germany.

He also mentioned that "everyone of us enlist in the nation-wide campaign to extend a helping hand to all who suffer privation or want within our borders."

To be truthful, I don't know whether to laugh or cry when I read that. Since my home has been taken away from me, I have thought that if the Government only recognized it, the H.O.L.C. is one factor of the present want—after our homes are taken away from us, we have no alternative but to depend on such a thing as the "Community Chest" or relief.

I have tried to gather support. I haven't the necessary capital to hire an attorney, but I thought that the lawmakers of my country, my Congressman or Senator, might "extend the helping hand." I have written countless letters to all of them, and not one lifted a finger to help me.

Hitler takes away land that rightfully belongs to certain nationalities; the H.O.L.C. takes away the homes that rightfully belong to law-abiding, peace-loving citizens. Naturally, each nation will fight Hitler in order to protect its own property and, of course, home owners like myself will fight to the last ditch for his home and his rights.

—W. B.

Harvey, Ill.

Parody on Hymn

TO THE EDITOR:

It seems a great pity that the beautiful hymn *"Onward Christian Soldiers,"* which is one of the marching hymns of the Salvation Army, should become the vehicle of malicious hate directed at the Salvation Army and at England.

The parodist, whoever he may be, probably composed his unseemly parody behind a hedge of empty whisky and beer bottles in some tap-room. To accuse the Salvation Army of having sung the parody in the streets of London is shameless slander, all the more odious when one realizes the tolerance of the Salvation Army.

—W. B. Popham

'Something Constructive'

TO THE EDITOR:

If I understand correctly, you are advocating "Christian Americanism." As you know, no man could be a Christian unless he believed in Jesus Christ—regardless of whether he be an American, Dutchman or Scotchman.

On the other hand, there is but one kind of Americanism. It consists of conscientious belief in and steadfast adherence to the doctrine that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, which include life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that the only way individual human beings could enjoy such rights is by living in association and establishing an efficient form of government which must, however, derive its powers and authority from the consent of the governed.

Anybody who does not believe in this doctrine is no American. I believe in this doctrine, and if you and everyone else in the country believed in it to the same extent I do, no difficulty would be encountered in solving almost every economic problem and in removing almost every ill or evil.

Though a man need not be a Christian to be an American, I think that both could best be reconciled if people like you centered their energies on sponsoring and supporting something constructive, with the view to helping all of the people of this country, without squabbling over religious and racial issues.

The mass of the people is the boss of this country. The way out is to educate and qualify the boss to rule, by forming non-partisan organizations for bringing the people together and giving them a chance to initiate their own solutions and their own remedies for ills.

—David Ornsteen

Chicago, Ill.

Not to Be Taken In

TO THE EDITOR:

I should like to express my views with regard to the sanctity and moral course that England would lead this country to believe to be the main stake for which she is engaged in the present European war.

As a student of Celtic history and by racial inheritance fifty per cent of Celtic ancestry, I am filled with disgust and loathing at this base attempt to influence our public.

From the year 1162, when Strongbow landed in Waterford, Ireland, in his first steps for the attempt of the conquest of Ireland, the history of England up to the period of the Black and Tans has been marked with a trail of blood.

We of Celtic descent have nothing in common with England; we are a pure race of different language, form and face; we have a different method of political structure, land tenure and racial characteristics.

The thought comes to me as I listen to an English speech on democracy—observe closely the man who slanders his enemy and you will find him guilty of the very charges he makes.

Let us not be misled by English propaganda. The Celtic race in America should expose every trick of the British.

—William Chisnell

Newburyport, Mass.

Finding a Living Wage

TO THE EDITOR:

Why not have a committee formed consisting of a labor leader, an industrialist, a government representative and a representative of religion to decide on what should be considered a living wage as well as desirable working conditions. This decision could then be used as a standard.

If a manufacturer stamped his product signifying that he lived up to this standard, I believe that the general public and those in sympathy with the labor encyclical would purchase his product in preference to anything made under sweat-shop conditions.

It might be stated that the best plan in the world would be worthless if the spirit of Jesus Christ is lacking.

—Joseph Higginbotham

Winthrop, Mass.

A Good Idea

TO THE EDITOR:

The public libraries of this city receive only a limited number of copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, which I am informed does not at times meet the demand for them. This condition is perhaps duplicated in other large cities and towns.

Would it be possible to make an appeal in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE for donations of whole or partial subscriptions for use in the public libraries?

—Frank M. Hughes

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hitler Only Made Deal England Was About To

TO THE EDITOR:

Speaking in the House of Commons, Lord Halifax blamed Hitler's deal with Stalin for the invasion of Finland. He claimed that Hitler had given Stalin a free hand in the Baltic, a thing England had refused to do. It would seem the Rogerson estimate of American intelligence still prevails in the English capital. Ours is still a moronic reasoning; if a moron can be said to use his reason.

It doesn't take three months to say "no" to an unacceptable proposition. Yet for three months, England's messengers rushed to Moscow and back. What they were willing to grant Russia must have been mighty satisfactory to that country and the point of mutual agreement was at hand. How else can England explain the sending of a military commission to Moscow? That's a last step in negotiations, not the first.

Knowing Germany's past attitude toward Communism, it is not difficult to believe that Hitler would not have made such a pact with Stalin if England were not ready to do so. It was England who fed Russia's ambition and confidence by first drawing her into the European argument. Therefore, the blame for Stalin's expansion in Europe lies at England's door where the plot was hatched. The only thing is that Molotov delivered a changeling.

Why is England so mum on Russia's move into Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania? Is it that she fears a comeback from Russia? Hitler granted no more than England was ready to give. In fact, if he had not gone along with Russia, the situation in the East would have been the same, with the additional disadvantage for Germany of being compelled to fight two armies on the eastern front instead of one. Hitler paid a big price for Stalin's neutrality, but the bigger price was on the other side of the ticket.

The news commentators have been so flim-flammed, so dazzled by the shining knight stuff England tries to pull off, they miss the obvious. For years Great Britain has been riding to glory on that "fair play" tag. She has worked to exhaustion that little conceit by Oscar Wilde, "The world takes us at our own valuation." Not any more, thank God. With the help of such men as Edwin Schoonmaker, H. C. Peterson, Father Coughlin and Quincy Howe, we're doing a little evaluating of our own.

When the "Now it can be told" series again appear, we will probably find that England had agreed to partition the country she now claims to be protecting.

—E. G. Grubbs

Delray Beach, Fla.

Unemployment Laid to Lack of Farmer Purchasing Power

America's dismal picture of 10-million unemployed and futile pump priming costing taxpayers billions of dollars is largely attributable, SOCIAL JUSTICE maintains, to the fact that agriculture does not receive a fair share of the nation's income.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, at its recent Chicago convention, passed a resolution embodying substantially the same criticism of this condition prevailing under New Deal auspices.

The Federation demanded that purchasing power of agriculture be restored to a parity with industry, warning that if this is not done agriculture must have adequate appropriations or must find "other means" of bringing prices into fair relation.

Agriculture Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt know the buying power of the farmer is far too low, but they have done nothing about it. They have snubbed the Cost-of-Production bill which would raise farm income; they have resorted to artificial remedies producing no real cure. Whether they will recognize their error, is doubtful, but the Cost-of-Production bill bobs up before Congress again in the forthcoming session.

German People Hate War

(Continued from Page 9)

The amazingly quick military decision in Poland produced, not so much popular jubilation over the victories themselves, but rather a belief that Poland's rapid collapse would cause Britain and France to accept the situation, and that the war in the West would, therefore, soon be over.

People Facing Grim Reality

"That hopeful mood is now passing. The average German seems to be reluctantly accepting the fact that he is in for what will probably be a long and bitter struggle. He is putting aside wishful thinking and is buckling down to the job. He doesn't like it one little bit, but he is mentally accepting the stern reality.

"Most Germans think the war is stupidly unnecessary. They believe the British and French are sticking their noses into what is none of their business. Even ardent Nazis, who profess perfect confidence in ultimate victory, reveal the same underlying mood of regretful irritation that there is a big war going on.

" 'Just think of it,' they exclaim. 'Here we were so busy making over our country, and now we have to lay aside most of our fine reconstruction plans to go and fight it out with those damned Englishmen.'

"Popular hostility toward Britain grows visibly from day to day. In part, this is undoubtedly due to the violent diatribes in the press and in public utterances of official spokesmen, in part it is a popular reaction against the country which is held responsible for the discomforts of the present and dangers of the future . . ."

A Ton of Coal Free?

What's the price of a ton of coal in your city? Whatever it is, you can get a ton—two or three tons of it—by walking a few blocks this week. Write to Father Coughlin and he will tell you how.

League of the Little Flower Is Fighting Evil on all Fronts

FOR THE PAST year or more SOCIAL JUSTICE has devoted a little corner on this page to a list of the sick and dead members and friends of the League of the Little Flower, for whom the prayers of readers are invited. Like many another magazine department, its appearance becomes routine.

How many readers, we wonder, really know about the activity of this League of the Little Flower. A recent cursory inquiry brought out some odd replies: without exception, each person questioned knew that the League of the Little Flower had "something to do with Father Coughlin"; many knew that it had built the beautiful Shrine; others thought that it helped to carry on the radio broadcasts.

But they did not know — or did you?—that the League gave $1,000 to the aid of distressed Poles in Poland; and gave another $1,000 to the Finns? Both of these faithful peoples have fought a fine fight for the cause of Christianity and both have been victims of anti-Christian persecution and bolshevist invasion.

League to Give $1,000 to Aid Spanish

Similarly, the League of the Little Flower plans to give another $1,000 to the needy people of Spain. Although victorious in a civil war to rescue their nation from Red infidelity, the Spaniards are in need. Several writers will tell more about conditions in Spain in SOCIAL JUSTICE next week.

As a matter of factual reporting, the first activity of our popular patroness, the Little Flower, is to win souls back to Christ. It is for this reason that she is the special patroness of the Christian missions.

The work of the League of the Little Flower, therefore, is not a parochial activity: it is to be found in the forefront of the warfare against atheism and anti-Christ; it is fighting on all fronts. It is not by accident that we are singled out by the Reds and their fellow travelers for their vicious attacks.

We of the League of the Little Flower are carrying on for Christ in America, and we will not pussyfoot at home.

But did you know, for another example, that YOUR League of the Little Flower is building three churches in China, to help counteract the work of the Reds in that ancient land? These churches will cost $2,000 each!

Your Prayers and Your Money Needed

Now there are many ways in which the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE can help in this Christian missionary activity of the League of the Little Flower.

First, by your prayers: none is so poor that he cannot contribute the golden wealth of his poor prayers to this great work. Your prayers for the sick and dead are requested each week on this page; and those for whom you have prayed are deeply grateful.

But even prayer, alone, will not build a $2,000 church. The tasks of missionary activity which the League has undertaken have been exacting; funds have been used up. Contributions are urgently needed.

Your co-operation with the Little Flower in her work of bringing souls back to Christ can be helpful, whatever the amount of your contribution. For the convenience of our readers SOCIAL JUSTICE prints a little coupon on this page each week. But, comes a matter of routine; and like as we said above, its appearance be- so many blessings of our Christian heritage, we come to take them for granted.

After all we—you who read these lines and we who write them—are the League of the Little Flower. Materially, the League can only do what our contributions equip it to do. An excellent New Year's resolution to remember, therefore, would be to renew our allegiance and our support to the League of the Little Flower. Why not renew your own membership, and bring this reminder to the attention of some friend who may not be so fortunate as to read SOCIAL JUSTICE every week.

Do not send contributions to this magazine: but mail them directly to the **League of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan.**

The League of the Little Flower Requests you to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CALIFORNIA
M. H. McArdle — *LaHabra*

ILLINOIS
Mrs. James Campbell — *Chicago*
James Joseph O'Brien — *Chicago*

INDIANA
Mrs. Maurice Gerardot — *Monroeville*

MARYLAND
Wm. H. Wyrill — *Upper Marlboro*

MASSACHUSETTS
Michael Duggan — *Arlington*
Charles Noonan — *Medford*
Mr. Anderson — *Peabody*
Mary F. Dullea — *Peabody*
Albert L. Kennedy — *Somerville*
Irene Charbonenu — *Worcester*

MICHIGAN
Mr. Donald O'Keefe — *Detroit*

MINNESOTA
Mrs. Rose Gerrish — *Excelsior*
Thomas Drinane — *St. Paul*

NEW YORK
William O'Dougherty — *Brooklyn*
Mr. Charles Fetes — *Buffalo*
John Burke — *Olcott Beach*
Frank Adams — *Pond Eddy*
Joseph Eisenbauer — *Tonawanda*

OHIO
Anna Dickhaus — *Cincinnati*
John Tully — *Cincinnati*
Billy Penharth — *Cleveland*
Wm. C. Lauck — *Elyria*
Frank Koenig — *Springfield*
Mary Hiltman — *Toledo*
John Kerill — *Toledo*

PENNSYLVANIA
Daniel McCarthy — *Erie*
Mrs. George A. Todd — *Homestead*
Gerald O'Malley — *Mayfield*
Margaret Boyle — *Philadelphia*
Anthony Hopkins — *Philadelphia*
James Fitzgerald — *Pittsburgh*
Catherine and Leo Rose — *Wilkes-Barre*

RHODE ISLAND
Thomas F. Martin — *Providence*
Andrew Murray — *Providence*

FOREIGN
James O'Connor — *Ireland*

ILL

ILLINOIS
Mrs. Edward Bowman — *Chicago*
Mr. Albert Veach — *Maywood*

MARYLAND
Francis Hartman — *Baltimore*
Elizabeth Mulcahy — *Irvington*

MASSACHUSETTS
Robert Braney — *Millbury*

MICHIGAN
Victor Steffeck — *Ironwood*
Mr. Carl Perry — *Monroe*
Percy Goode — *Royal Oak*

MISSOURI
Mrs. Clara Davis — *St. Louis*

NEW JERSEY
John Beidgeman — *Bridgeton*
Dorothy Boland — *West Orange*
Mrs. George S. R. Riordun — *West Orange*

NEW YORK
Mrs. H. Maarseveen — *Buffalo*

OHIO
Carl Brickler, Jr. — *Cincinnati*
Mamie L. Patterson — *Cincinnati*
Mrs. William C. Witt — *Toledo*

PENNSYLVANIA
Pauline Bombay — *Parsons*
Mrs. Anna Lawler — *Wilkes-Barre*

RHODE ISLAND
Mrs. Nellie Fox — *Westerly*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed ..... dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

A True Life Story

Honest Labor Leaders and an Honest Law Are Labor's Hope for 1940

WHEN THE *National Labor Relations Act* (Wagner Act) became law in 1935, America's John Laboring Man cheered. He saw in it his emancipation from oppression by ruthless employers who refused to pay fair wages and grant fair working conditions.

He saw in it an end to this exploitation, because the Wagner Act, so-called, compelled employers to recognize that labor had the right to organize and bargain collectively in order to obtain the justice it had so often been denied.

Confidently and guileless, John Laboring Man entrusted himself and his job—if he were fortunate enough to have one—to his union. The "union," they told him, would be his salvation; for the union *could* improve his lot, if it were directed by clean, honest leaders genuinely concerned with the welfare of the worker — concerned with promoting harmonious relations between employer and employe for the benefit of all; the union *could* aid him if the Wagner Act were made a fair law; i. e., recognizing that labor has certain *rights* and that accompanying these rights labor is willing to assume corresponding *responsibilities*.

Dishonest Leaders Use Law's Loopholes

Now, it is not to be denied that many workers have benefited under the Wagner Act; they have enjoyed wage raises, shortened work weeks, chose their respective unions to represent them, and have profited by improved conditions. But hundreds of thousands of other workers have been sold down the river by unscrupulous racketeers posing as friends of the working man.

SOCIAL JUSTICE presents portions of a sworn statement made by a 50-year-old motion picture operator of the Bronx, New York City. His name (as well as the names of others involved) is withheld for obvious reasons. His pathetic story illustrates how Machiavellian labor leaders deprived him of the very rights which were supposedly guaranteed him by the Labor law.

It must, of course, be realized that no amount of legislation can make honest labor leaders out of dishonest racketeers; but the very loopholes in the law which leave labor without responsible obligations, are what these racketeers use to take labor for a ride. That is what SOCIAL JUSTICE means when we repeat, week after week, that definite duties and responsibilities undertaken by labor under an amended law, *will actually protect the rights which labor now has in the letter of the law, but never enjoys in fact.*

The letter, unsolicited and addressed personally to Father Coughlin, reads in part:

One Union Man's Cruel Experience

"My dear Rev. Father:

"Twenty years ago I was expelled from a union local for continuing to work at a theatre after the local had failed to renew its contract with the house.

"In February, 1937, I secured a position as operator at the —— theatre on W. 48th St., N. Y. My salary was $35 a week and that of my partner $30 a week. When the *Wagner Act* was passed we went to the union local and informed the business agent we wanted to get the theatre under union contract. I specifying that I wished to do this without jeopardizing my job.

"I told him, too, that I was an ex-member who had been expelled. He said that made no difference. If we would sign a slip making Local —— our bargaining agent, he said, he would give me his word of honor that if the theatre were declared in the union I would be taken into the Local, retain my position and pay $5 a week until my initiation fee of $500 was paid.

"My employer soon learned that my partner and I had signed up with the union. He closed the theatre in August, 1937, telling us he could not secure the pictures he had advertised.

"While the house was closed and union officials were negotiating with the management I visited the union's office every day and can prove it by giving you names of 50 operators who saw me there.

Double-crossed in Court By Own Union Agent!

"On September 6, 1937, the theatre finally re-opened and was signed to a union contract by Local ——. The union business agent sent me and my partner back to work, along with two more operators given employment under terms of the agreement. Each of us received $50 a week. Shortly afterward I sought to pay my $5 weekly union fee in accordance with the arrangement made with the business agent. He told me, however, to wait because the matter had to go through a regular routine.

"After I had been working four weeks my employer told me the union was suing him on the ground he had two non-union men working at the theatre. Handing me a subpoena, he said he wanted me to go to court next day and tell the truth, namely that the union's business agent had placed me at the theatre. I went to court all right but was not called on the stand. However, my partner testified to that fact and submitted workslips showing that the union had sent him out on other jobs during the month our theatre was closed. The business agent was not in court.

"The judge ruled that the theatre was to employ union men, so I assumed my partner and I were to remain on our jobs. Instead, on Oct. 26, the union removed us from the theatre and refused to admit us into the union. My letter to the trial judge, asking for advice, was not answered.

"An acquaintance of mine, an ex-judge, urged that I sue the union, assuring me that I had a good enough case to win all my lost back salary, damages and admission into the union. By employing stalling maneuvers the union's attorneys delayed the case until April, 1939. Prior to the trial the union business agent told my partner he would not perjure himself—that he intended to tell the truth by testifying we had signed union slips and should be admitted to the union. At the trial, nevertheless, he succumbed to pressure from the Local and testified we had never signed bargaining slips.

"The judge found for the union, refused to grant my $7,000 claim and made no recommendation that my partner and I be taken into the union.

"You see, Father, I could not put any witnesses on the stand because the union president would have expelled them if they testified in my behalf. My attorney did not even subpena my employer for fear the union might exert pressure against the employer and induce him to testify against us.

"I hope you will believe me, Father, when I say I am swearing to the truth of every word of this letter. I wrote to Senator Wagner about this matter because I lost my job through his Act; but he replied that he made it a point never to interfere with the internal affairs of a union.

"So I am writing to you, Father, in the hope that I can say you were the only man able to help me. I will pray that God will direct you to solve my problem and maybe help you to further the good work you are doing for humanity.

"I remain yours very respectfully,"

Roosevelt Aid

(Continued from Page 5)

The Communist government of Russia has taken advantage of our hospitable recognition, and has sought to sow the seeds of Bolshevik revolt here. This has been done, in many cases, with American money milked from labor unions, "patriotic" societies, and Communist fronts. South of the border, Communist Russia has succeeded in reducing Mexico to a state of godless prostration. In South America, Communist propaganda has brought uprising after uprising. This is a violation of our Monroe doctrine, in spirit if not in physical fact.

It seems patently clear that it is incumbent on Mr. Roosevelt to withdraw recognition from Russia, *now*. Nothing short of severance of diplomatic and trade relations with Russia would satisfy his moral debt in furthering growth of this barbarism by his 1933 accord of recognition.

Church Always Sincere Friend of Workers

(By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

DUBUQUE, IOWA—Exploitation of the poor, social unrest, civil disorders and the constant strife between capital and labor are the result of man's refusal to be guided by Christian principles in his dealings with others.

This observation, so often emphasized by Father Coughlin in his radio discourses and writings, was voiced by the Most Rev. Francis J. L. Beckman, Archbishop of Dubuque, in an address before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, held recently in Dubuque, Iowa.

"Men have refused to realize and acknowledge," Archbishop Beckman said, "that no international, national, governmental, social or labor problems can ever be solved without predicating that solution upon the principle of Christian Justice and Charity for all."

Both Extremes Fruits of Materialism

Both "rugged individualism" of the extreme right, which permits exploitation of the weak, and Communism of the extreme left were assailed by the Archbishop as manifestations and outgrowths of the materialism responsible for the world's social and economic distress.

This acceptance of the materialistic rather than the spiritualistic philosophy, was described by the Archbishop as the most serious cause of social disorder. It has "resulted in the birth of a world-wide plague — Communism. That cancerous germ, spawned in the World War, has steadily spread throughout the whole social body, corrupting and destroying morals, creating conditions of world chaos, and thriving on the misery of men everywhere.

"Promoters of international strife, stirrers-up of class hatred and internal dissension, the Communist demagogues are today working fiercely to achieve their godless ends in all countries of the globe. The Red messiahs seek to prepare the coming of Stalin by every subterfuge which they can concoct," the Archbishop warned.

Archbishop Beckman reiterated the warnings issued by Father Coughlin that Communism has seeped into labor unions and threatens to convert unsuspecting Christian workingmen to its atheistic cause.

"In their (Communist's) almanac of hate," he said, "is written a cardinal principle—to invade the ranks of labor and corrupt the workingman, to stir up the multitude on false issues and to betray the honest laborer thereby. The worker, once happy and contented at his trade, has been incited to restlessness and envy of his fellowman. He has been and is being taught to covet the grass in the other fellow's pasture, to the complete neglect of his own."

Warns Catholic Workers of Red Trap

The Archbishop cautioned Catholic workingmen to avoid any affiliation with organizations which are not "at least Christian in definition, character and activity." He declared the Catholic Church "will never compromise with a philosophy which undermines and destroys Christian morale" by creating organized destitution.

Father Coughlin has been criticized for not confining his activities to routine religious sermons from the pulpit. These uninformed, short-sighted critics insist that a "priest's place is in church," and not discussing economic or labor problems. Archbishop Beckman, however, declares that "the Bishops and priests of the Holy Church have a strong pontifical mandate to warn the workingman against those who would betray his best interests.

"Pope Pius XI, in his renowned encyclical letter *'Divini Redemptoris'* writes: 'The poor are obviously more exposed than others to the wiles of agitators who, taking advantage of their extreme need, kindle their hearts to envy of the rich and urge them to seize by force what fortune seems to have denied them unjustly. *If the priests will not go to the workingman and to the poor to warn them or to disabuse them of prejudice and false theory, they will become an easy prey for the Apostles of Communism.*"

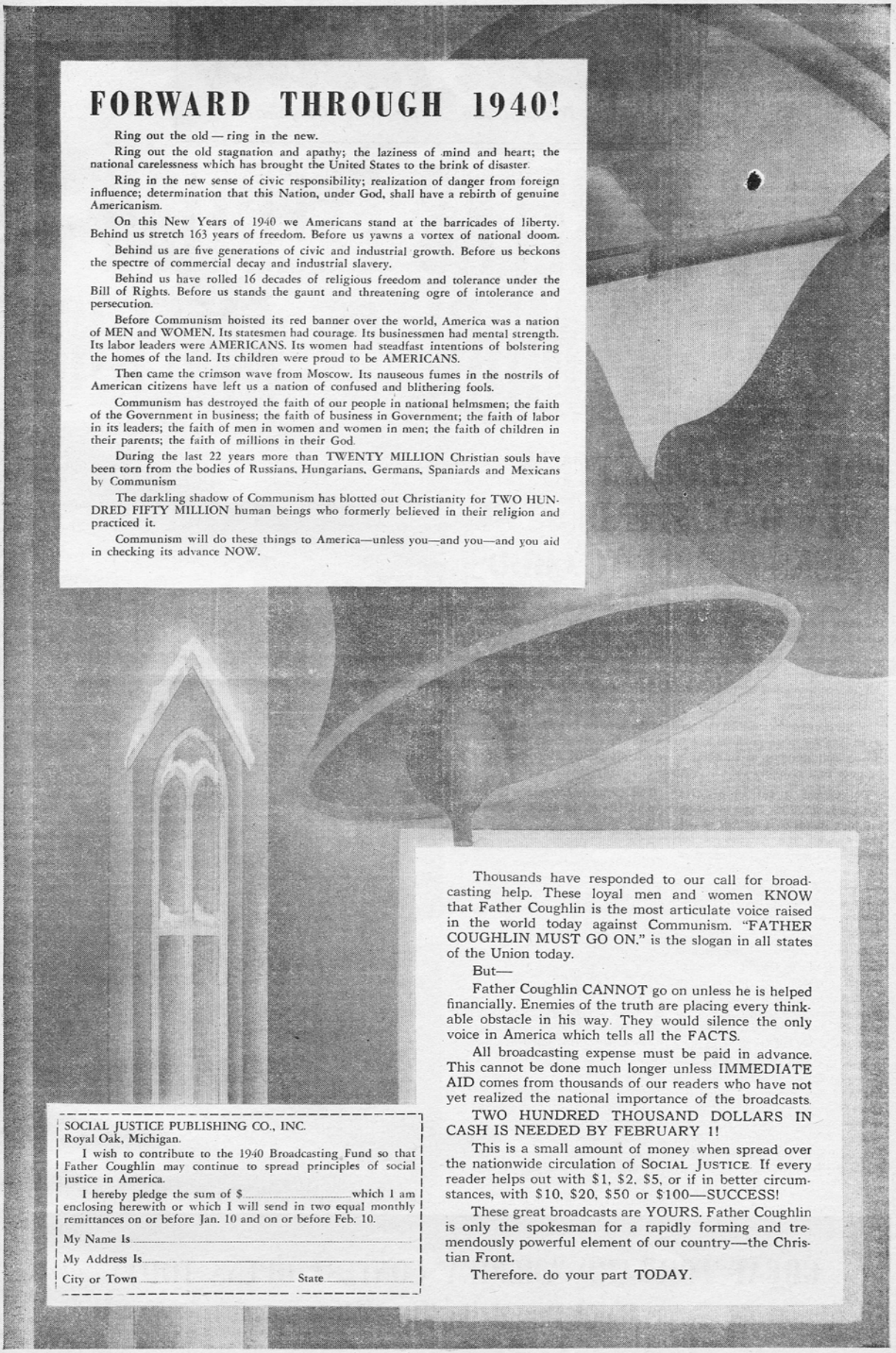
Church Always Friend of Labor

The Church always has been a staunch friend of labor, for its founder, Jesus Christ was a laborer, the Archbishop pointed out. By selecting St. Joseph, a carpenter, to become his earthly father, and by devoting His early years to manual toil Himself, the Lord "blessed and exalted therewith for all time the humble workingman and his trade," Archbishop Beckman said.

Mindful of this fact the Church always has sought to protect workers from exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous capitalists. This exploitation of labor began with the advent of the industrial revolution, increasing steadily until men became mere mechanical units in the process of mass production by machinery. Coincident with this came unemployment in the midst of plenty, with capital growing richer and the poor growing poorer. This abuse of the humble workingman arose from capital's disregard for the tenets of Christianity which teaches that man should treat his fellowmen as a brother; the principle of rugged individualism was substituted for that of the "Brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God," the Archbishop declared.

For many years, the Archbishop said, the Church condemned vigorously these excesses by capital but her efforts were in vain. Finally, "a great apostle appeared upon the scene to deliver the laboring man out of his bondage. Leo XIII, frail, saintly, far-seeing prophet of a new social order, doctor supreme of the world's economic ills, inspired author of an encyclical, rose up and scathingly condemned the terrible abuses committed by capital at the expense of labor."

Although these two historic pronouncements pointed the way toward a just, Christian social order, little progress has been made, the Archbishop said, because neither capital nor labor is willing to "comprehend and accept the spirit as well as the letter embodied in them."



FORWARD THROUGH 1940!

Ring out the old — ring in the new.

Ring out the old stagnation and apathy; the laziness of mind and heart; the national carelessness which has brought the United States to the brink of disaster.

Ring in the new sense of civic responsibility; realization of danger from foreign influence; determination that this Nation, under God, shall have a rebirth of genuine Americanism.

On this New Years of 1940 we Americans stand at the barricades of liberty. Behind us stretch 163 years of freedom. Before us yawns a vortex of national doom.

Behind us are five generations of civic and industrial growth. Before us beckons the spectre of commercial decay and industrial slavery.

Behind us have rolled 16 decades of religious freedom and tolerance under the Bill of Rights. Before us stands the gaunt and threatening ogre of intolerance and persecution.

Before Communism hoisted its red banner over the world, America was a nation of MEN and WOMEN. Its statesmen had courage. Its businessmen had mental strength. Its labor leaders were AMERICANS. Its women had steadfast intentions of bolstering the homes of the land. Its children were proud to be AMERICANS.

Then came the crimson wave from Moscow. Its nauseous fumes in the nostrils of American citizens have left us a nation of confused and blithering fools.

Communism has destroyed the faith of our people in national helmsmen; the faith of the Government in business; the faith of business in Government; the faith of labor in its leaders; the faith of men in women and women in men; the faith of children in their parents; the faith of millions in their God.

During the last 22 years more than TWENTY MILLION Christian souls have been torn from the bodies of Russians, Hungarians, Germans, Spaniards and Mexicans by Communism

The darkling shadow of Communism has blotted out Christianity for TWO HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION human beings who formerly believed in their religion and practiced it.

Communism will do these things to America—unless you—and you—and you aid in checking its advance NOW.

Thousands have responded to our call for broadcasting help. These loyal men and women KNOW that Father Coughlin is the most articulate voice raised in the world today against Communism. "FATHER COUGHLIN MUST GO ON." is the slogan in all states of the Union today.

But—

Father Coughlin CANNOT go on unless he is helped financially. Enemies of the truth are placing every thinkable obstacle in his way. They would silence the only voice in America which tells all the FACTS.

All broadcasting expense must be paid in advance. This cannot be done much longer unless IMMEDIATE AID comes from thousands of our readers who have not yet realized the national importance of the broadcasts.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH IS NEEDED BY FEBRUARY 1!

This is a small amount of money when spread over the nationwide circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE. If every reader helps out with $1, $2, $5, or if in better circumstances, with $10, $20, $50 or $100—SUCCESS!

These great broadcasts are YOURS. Father Coughlin is only the spokesman for a rapidly forming and tremendously powerful element of our country—the Christian Front.

Therefore. do your part TODAY.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Jan. 10 and on or before Feb. 10.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

City or Town ..... State .....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

GARNER SEEKS ELECTION AS 'SYMBOL OF AMERICA'

FOE OF C.I.O. LEFTISM, NEW DEAL SPENDING, HE ASKS PEOPLE TO CHOOSE

TARGET of American Leftists, and foe of extreme New Dealers, Vice President John Nance Garner is the first Democrat formally to announce his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1940.

This late in the second term of the New Deal, Mr. Garner's political position by now is well known. His was the first Administration voice to speak out in condemnation of the labor-wrecking sit-down strike imported from Communist Russia.

His counsel has steadied the hands of the nervous New Dealers, bent upon destroying American products in a futile effort to raise prices; bent upon borrowing and spending in an effort to return prosperity; bent upon crippling business in a rash and radical program of penalty taxation.

But Garner is not all negative. "Cactus Jack," as his Texas associates call him, stands as a symbol of old-line America, the America of our immediate forebears who preceded the era of extreme radicalism of the left and right, and who carved out a frontier to the West as their contribution to the saga of American democracy.

As that symbol, Garner stands committed to a policy of sane governmental taxation and financing; an ordered governmental budget: a program of plenty for the farmers, and a program of organization, freedom and opportunity for labor.

John L. Lewis, dictator of one-half of organized American labor, is no friend of Vice President Garner. Because Garner condemned his sit-down strike—his most effective organizing weapon—Lewis alluded to the Vice President as a "labor-baiting, whisky-drinking, poker-playing, evil old man."

This automatically makes Garner the candidate of the anti-Lewis forces.

Those traditional members of the Democratic Party, sorrowed and disgusted with the radicalism, impotency and excesses of the New Deal, find in Garner a hero. Newer members of the Democratic Party, determined to convert it into the People's Front of the United States, will find in Garner a sturdy foe of whom they must dispose before they can proceed with their Leftist program.

With his typical simplicity, Mr. Garner announced his candidacy in 44 words: "I will accept the nomination for President," he said. "I will make no effort to control any delegates. The people should decide. A candidate should be selected at primaries and conventions as provided by law, and I sincerely trust that all Democrats will participate in them."

JOHN NANCE GARNER
'THE PEOPLE SHOULD DECIDE'

GREAT 'FORWARD AMERICA' CONTEST OPENS TODAY

Read Details in This Edition